Johannes Evans E. Coll: Jesu Oxon

AN ENGLISH EXPOSITOR:

TEACHING

The Interpretation of the hardeſt words uſed in our Language.

With ſundry Explications, Deſcriptions, and Diſcourſes.

By I. B. *Doctor of Phyſick.*

Bullokar.

Ἔργον γὰρ οὐδὲν ὄνειδος.

Newly Reviſed, Corrected, and with the addition of above a thouſand words enlarged.

Bullokar W.

By *W. S.*

LONDON,
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TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE and Vertuous, his ſingular good Lady, the Lady JANE Vicounteſſe *Mountague*, all honour and happineſſe.

BEing perſwaded (Right Noble Lady) by ſome friends, for publick benefit to make this Collection of words common, which at firſt was intended onely for private uſe, (as written in my youth at the requeſt of a worthy Gentleman, one whoſe love prevailed much with me) I could not finde in heart to ſend it forth, no better furniſhed then with a bare Title; leſt like an unknown Infant it would be expoſed to over-hard uſage, or peradventure ſcornfully rejected, adventuring abroad without countenance of any friend or commander. Upon ſure knowledge therefore of your moſt honourable diſpoſition, and for-

mer experience of your Ladiſhips favour toward me, I am emboldened to preſent this little Pamphlet unto your Honour, with hope that by your Patronage it ſhall not onely be protected from injuries, but alſo find favourable entertainment, and perhaps gracefully admitted among greateſt Ladies and ſtudious Gentlewomen, to whoſe reading (I am made believe) it will not prove altogether ungrateful: And although I may well be taxed of folly or preſumption, that for credit of a ſlender trifle, crave the aſſiſtance of ſo eminent a Perſon, yet ſuch I confeſs, is my care thereof (ſince I muſt not deny it for my own) and my duty and devotion ſo affected to your Honour, and all yours; that I have, (hoping of your Ladyſhips pardon) wilfully repelled all reaſons which might diſſwade me, chuſing herein not ſo much what may ſeem moſt ſeemly, as what I ſuppoſe moſt behoveful for me.

Accept therefore I beſeech your Honour, and receive under your noble tuition this little Vocabulary Treatiſe, which having been many years reſtrained of liberty, is now glad of enlargement, eſpecially recommended unto ſo worthy a Patroneſſe. The glorions Sun loſeth not the leaſt point of his heighth by liberal lending down his light, and quickning with his influence

influence the loweſt creatures; neither is any eminency diſgraced, that eaſily condeſcendeth to others good: which is alſo confirmed by the Poet, who ſaith;

Conſpicitur nunquam meliore potentia cauſa,
Quam quoties vanas non ſinit eſſe preces.

Not thinking needful therefore to trouble your Honour with many words of entreaty (upon aſſured confidence of your well known Charity and goodneſſe) I conclude, ſincerely wiſhing to your Ladiſhip, the beſt that may be wiſhed, and reſting my ſelf ever,

Your Honours to be

commanded,

JO. BULLOKAR.

To the Courteous Reader.

HEre have you, Gentle Reader, that which at first was not made for you, though now willingly (for your benefit if you embrace it) offered to your kind acceptance. Commend it my self I will not, leſt I ſhould give occaſion to ſome quick heads, to comb me with the verſe, Autor opus laudat, &c. Yet this I will ſay (and ſay truly) that in my younger years it hath coſt me ſome obſervation, reading, ſtudy and charge; which you may eaſily believe, conſidering the great ſtore of ſtrange words our ſpeech doth borrow, not onely from the Latine, and Greek, (and ſome from the ancient Hebrew) but alſo from forreign vulgar Languages round about us: beſide ſundry old words now grown out of uſe, and divers terms of Art, proper to the learned in Logick, Philoſophy, Law, Phyſick, Aſtronomy, &c. yea, and Divinity it ſelf, beſt known to the ſeveral profeſſors thereof. And herein I hope ſuch learned will deem no wrong offered to themſelves or diſhonour to Learning, in that I open the ſignification of ſuch words, to the capacity of the ignorant, whereby they may conceive and uſe them as well as thoſe which have beſtowed long ſtudy in the languages; for conſidering it is familiar among beſt writers to uſurpe ſtrange words, (and ſometimes neceſſary by reaſon our ſpeech is not ſufficiently furniſhed with apt terms to expreſſe all meanings) I ſuppoſe withal their deſire is, that they ſhould alſo be

underſtood

underſtood; which I (knowing that bonum quò communius eo melius) *have endeavoured by this Book, though not exquiſitely, yet (I truſt) in ſome reaſonable meaſure to perform. It is eaſier (all know) to find faults then to mend them, and eaſier to mend faults in anothers work already written, then to write any new work free from all fault. If therefore any fault-finder, or over-curious Critick (for from the beſt learned I expect beſt uſage) ſhall to ſhew his skill grow captious, and quarrel at my interpretations, I will deſire him to forbear bitterneſs, and temper a while his choler, till having laid this work aſide, he travel himſelf in the ſame, or ſome other new argument; and then I doubt not but he will become more indifferent, or give others occaſion to bid him Engliſh the old Proverb,* Medice, cura teipſum. *But as you (judicious or Courteous Reader) whoſe favour I deſire, and whoſe counſel or friendly correction I will not refuſe, if to you (I ſay) any thing herein ſhall occur, which ſeemed by me omitted, miſtaken, or not fully ſatisfactory to your expectation, (for indeed there had almoſt ſlipt away ſeven years ſince I had any leaſure as much as to look on it) I promiſe that upon warning hereof given to me or the Printer, at a ſecond Impreſſion it ſhall be amended or ſupplyed. Meanwhile uſe this as you find, and I perſwade my ſelf your honeſty will ſay it is worth the money you paid for it. So committing my ſelf and Book to your favourable good liking, I commit you to God.* From my houſe at *Chicheſter* in *Suſſex*, this 17th. day of *October*. 1616.

Your hearty well-wiſher,

Jo: Bulloker.

An

An Introduction to the Reader.

HAve care to ſearch every word according to the true Orthography thereof, as for Phœnix in the Letter P. *not in* F. *for Hypoſtatical in* Hy: *not in* Hi. *Remember alſo that every word marked with this mark* * *is an old word, onely uſed of ſome ancient Writers, and now grown out of uſe. Laſtly, if a word be of different ſignifications, the one eaſie, the other more difficult, I onely ſpeak of interpretation of the hardeſt; as in the words* Ten, Girle, Garter, *may appear.*

1 DE 60

A *Bandon.* To forsake: to cast off.

Abate. To make lesse. In our common Law it signifieth, to enter into an inheritance, before the right heire take possession, with intent to keep the said heire out of it.

Abatement. The action or enterprise of him which abateth in the common Law.

Abett. To help or assist one in evill.

Abettour. He that counselleth or comforteth another to do any evill.

Abba. An Hebrew word, signifying Father.

Abbot. A spirituall Lord over a religious house of Monks.

Abbrieviate. To make short: to abridge.

Abbreviation. A making short, an abridgement.

Abdicate. To refuse or forsake, to renounce. In the civil Law to *Abdicate*, is to disinherit: *Adication*, contrary to *Adoption*

Aberration. A going astray, or out of the right way, a wandering in wrong or by-paths.

Abeston. A stone found in Arabia, of the colour of yron, which being once set on fire, can hardly be quenched.

Abject. Vile, base, of no estimation.

Abjure. To sweare or forsweare: a terme sometime used in Law, when one having committed a capitall offence, flyeth to a Church, or Churchyard, and chooseth rather perpetuall banishment, viz. to abjure the Realm, then stand to tryall of Law. This Law was instituted by S. *Edward* the Confessor in favour of life, but

now is not in uſe.

Abjuration. A renouncing by oath: ſee Abjure.

Ablepſie. Want of ſight, blindnes, unadviſednes.

Abnegation. A ſtiffe denying.

Ablution. A waſhing.

Abolition. A taking away, deſtroying or aboliſhing.

Abominate. To hate, loath, deteſt, abhorre.

Abortion. The birth of a child before due time; or the deſtroying in the mothers wombe.

Abortive That which is untimely born.

Abrahams Baume. A little tree of the kind of Willows growing in Italy, and other hot countreys, bearing round fruit like Pepper cornes. It is very hot and dry; and hath a ſingular propertie to procure chaſtitie. for which cauſe Phyſitians have named it *Agnus caſtus.*

Abridge. To ſhorten, to cut off; to gather onely the principall points.

Abridgement. Shortning, &c.

Abrogate. To aboliſh: to diſanull, by publick authority to alter, and make a Law, which was in force, to be of no effect.

Abrogation. Aboliſhment, &c.

Abrupt. Broken off.

Abruptly. By peecemeale: out of order, without obſerving of due circumſtance.

Abſolve. To pardon, acquite, or diſcharge.

Abſolute. Perfect: accompliſhed.

Abſolution. Pardon, acquitall, forgiveneſſe.

Abſtemious. Sober, temperate.

Abſterſive. Cleanſing, or wiping away.

Abſolete. See *Obſolete.*

Abſtinence. A forbearing from gluttony, or unlawfull taking other mens goods.

Abſtinent. Sober, temperate, content with his own.

Abſtract. A little book, or gathering taking out of a greater.

Abſtraction. A taking away: or a ſhort draught taken out of a greater thing.

Abſtruſe. Hidden: ſecret, not eaſie to underſtand.

Abſurde. Fooliſh, without any wit or grace.

Abſurditie. Fooliſhneſſe.

Abuſive. That which offereth abuſe.

Abyſſe. A bottomleſſe pit, any deepneſſe ſo great that it cannot be ſounded.

Acatia. A little thorne growing in Egypt, out of the leaves and fruit whereof they draw a juyce or black liquor, which being dryed, is called *Acatia*, and is very aſtrictive or binding. Our Apothecaries have not the right *Acatia*, but inſteed thereof, they uſe the juyce of Sloes, being of the ſame vertue that *Acatia* is.

Academie. A Univerſitie or great publick ſchoole: the name hereof firſt came of a place in Athens, called *Academia*, where *Plato* taught.

Academicall. Belonging to an Univerſitie, or *Academie.*

Academick. A Philoſopher of the ſect of *Plato.* They acknowledged one God, and believed the immortality of ſouls; *Plato* having learned many things of the Hebrews, then the peculiar people of God.

Accelerate. To haſten.

Acceleration. A haſtening.

Acceſſe. Liberty or power to come to a place.

Acceſſible. Which may be gon too.

Acceſſion. An addition, increaſe or augmentation.

Acceſſary. He that counſelleth or commandeth another to commit any offence: or comforteth, or hideth him, knowing that he hath committed an offence.

Accident. That which happeneth by chance: ſometime it ſignifieth that which belongeth to a thing, and yet is no part of the ſubſtance, as the quantitie, qualitie, and ſuch like.

Accidentall. Happening by chance: or belonging to an Accident.

Acclamation. A crying out to one.

Accomodate. To make fit: to apply.

Accomodation. Accomodating.

Accoutrement. Atttire, or dreſſing.

Accoſte. To draw neer to one.

Accrew. To grow, ariſe, or increaſe.

Accumulate. To heape up.

Accumulation. A heaping together.

Accurate. Curious, exact, ſtudiouſly done.

Accent. The raiſing or letting fall of the voice in pronunciation.

Acerbity. Sowreneſſe.

Atchieve. To performe: or bring to paſſe.

Acolite. A Miniſter ſerving to bring water, wine, and light to the altar.

Aconitum. A venemous herbe, having a root much like to a Scorpion, and ſhining within like alabaſter. Poets faine that *Cerberus* the three-headed dog of hell, being dragged up in a chaine of Adamant by *Hercules*, did caſt ſome of his ſome upon this herbe, whereby it became ſo venomous.

Acquire. To get or procure.

Acquieſce. To yeild, or agree unto, to reſt ſatisfied with or in.

Acquiſition. A getting or purchaſing.

Acquite. To diſcharge, or free one.

Acquitall. A freeing of one from being guilty of an offence wherewith he was charged.

Acrimony. Eagerneſſe, ſharpneſſe, tartneſſe.

Action. A deed done: or the doing of any thing. In our common Law it ſignifieth a ſuit commenced againſt any man, and is commonly divided into three differing kinds, viz.

1. *Action perſonall*, which is for debt, goods, cattell.

2. *Action popular*, which any man may ſue, as upon the breach of a penall ſtatute, where ſome advantage is allowed to him that will ſue for it.

3. *Action reall*, when one

one claimeth title to any lands, tenements, rents, or common, in fee-ſimple, or fee-taile, or for terme of life.

Active. Lively, ſtrong, nimble.

Activitie. Strong nimbleneſs.

Actor. A doer, ſometime a Player.

Actuate. To put, reduce, or bring a deſigne into act or execution.

Actuall. That which is done or committed.

Acute. Sharp, wittie.

Adage. A proverbe.

Adamant. A precious ſtone commonly called a Diamond, brought out of Arabia and Cyprus. It is the hardeſt of all ſtones, inſomuch that it cutteth glaſſe, and yeildeth neither to ſtroke of hammer nor fire, for which cauſe the Greeks name it *Adamas*, which in their tongue ſignifieth Invincible: Notwithſtanding it is ſoftned with Goats blood, being ſteeped therein new and warme. It is of contrarie nature to the loadſtone, inſomuch that being laid neer it, the loadſtone cannot draw yron, having the vertue thereof over-maſtered by the Adamant.

Adapt. To make fit.

Addreſſe. To reſort unto, or make towards: alſo to prepare, and make ready; which we have ſhortned into Dreſſe.

Addict. To apply, or give ones ſelf much to any thing.

Additament. Any thing added.

Addition. An adding or putting to. In our common law it ſignifieth any title given to a man beſide his name, which title ſheweth his eſtate, trade, courſe of life, and alſo dwelling place.

Additionall. Added to.

Adhere. To cleave to.

Adherence. A cleaving to, or belonging to any thing.

Adherent. That which cleaveth or joyneth cloſe to a thing.

Adjacent. That which lyeth neare to another thing.

Adiaphorous. Indifferent.

Adjourne. To deferre or put off till another time.

Adjournment. A terme in law, when any Court is diſſolved, and appointed to be kept upon ſome other time, or at any other place.

Adjunct. A qualitie joyned to a thing, as heate to fire, coldneſſe to Snow.

Adjure. To binde by oath: to make one to ſwear.

Adjuration. A ſwearing, or binding by oath.

Adjutant. Helping.

Adjuuant. The ſame.

Adminicular. Helpfull.

Ademption. A taking away.

Adæquate. Matching, made even, or alike.

Adminiſter. To do ſervice: ſometime to take charge and diſpoſe of a dead mans goods, by appointment of the Ordinary.

Adminiſtration. The doing or handling of a buſineſſe; or the diſpoſing of a dead mans goods, that made no will.

Adminiſtrator. The diſpoſer, or manager of a buſineſſe. He to whom the Ordinary committeth in charge the goods of a man dying without will.

Admire. To wonder, to honour or eſteem highly.

Admiration. A wondering.

Admiſſion. A receiving or giving one leave to enter.

Admit. To let in, to allow of.

Admixtion. A mingling of things to gether.

Admoniſh. To warne.

Admoniſhment. A warning given one.

Admonition. The ſame.

Adopt. To chooſe one to be his ſon.

Adoption. The chooſing and making one to be as his ſon to him.

Adore. To worſhip, to give divine reverence.

Adoration. A worſhipping.

Adorne. To deck, to ſet out, to beautifie.

Adornation. A decking

ing or trimming.

Advent. A comming: Certaine weeks before Christmas are so called, because then is made in the Church solemn preparation for the comming of our Saviour.

Adventaile. A coate of Armour.

Adverse. Contrary.

Advert. To marke.

Advertise. To give knowledg of a thing.

Adulation. Flattery.

Adulatory. Which flattereth.

Adulterate. To corrupt or counterfeit.

Advocate. He that pleadeth for another.

Advouson. The right which a man and his heires have to present a Clerk to the Ordinary, to be admitted to a spiritual benefice when it becometh void.

Adust. Burnt, scorched.

Adustion. A burning.

Adventitious. That cometh by chance, or by the by.

Advertency. Heed, diligence, carefulnesse,

Ad unguem. At his fingers ends, perfectly.

Aedile. An Officer among the ancient Romanes, who had charge to see that Temples, private houses, and highwaies, were kept in good reparation.

Aegipan A Poeticall word signifying a monster, having the body of a man and legs like a Goat.

Æquanimity. See Equanimity.

Æquator. See Equator.

Aerie. A nest of Hawkes is so called.

Aeriall. Ayrie, or of the aire.

Affability. Courtesie in speech: gentlenesse, kindnesse.

Affable. Courteous or kind in speech.

Affect. To love: sometime to move affection.

Affectation. Too much curiositie: an extreame labouring without discretion to imitate another, or doe any thing well.

Affectionate. Bearing a good will to, having an

affection.

Affidavit. An affirmation of ſomewhat upon oath.

Affiance. Truſt: confidence.

Affianced. Betrothed.

Affinity. Kindred by marriage: ſometime likeneſſe or agreement.

Affirmative. Which affirmeth.

Affluence. Plentie: abundance.

Afforeſt. To turne (Land) to Foreſt.

Affront. To come boldly before one: to looke boldly in ones face,

Affrica. One of three parts of the world, lying toward the South; herein is Barbary and all Ethiope contained. The people of theſe countries lived in times paſt very uncivilly, feeding much upon ſerpents fleſh: It is called Africa of the Greek word *Phrice*, which ſignifieth Cold; and the particle A. which in that language, being placed before a word, changeth the ſenſe thereof: ſo that Africa ſignifieth a Countrey hot, or without cold.

Agarick. A kind of muſhrome or toadſtool, of great account in Phyſick. It groweth upon the Larch-tree in Italy, and is white; light, brittle, and ſpongeous. It expelleth cold fleame and groſſe raw humours out of the body, opening obſtructions of the Liver, and by this meanes amendeth an evill colour.

Agaſt. Amazed with feare: diſmaid.

Agent. A doer or medler in a matter.

Agency. Doing.

Aggravate. To make any thing in words more grievous, heavier or worſe then it is.

Aggravation. A ſtretching, or ampliſying of things to the worſt, or utmoſt. The laſt and moſt direfull excommunication of offenders.

Aggerate. To heap up.

Aggregate. To aſſemble or gather together.

Agilitie. Nimbleneſſe.

Agitation. A ſhaking, jogging, or moving.

Agitator. Thole at this day choſen and employed to handle and manage the buſineſſe of the Army, are hence called Agitators.

Agil. Nimble.

Agnition. Knowledge: acknowledgement.

Agnize. To acknowledge.

Agnus caſtus. See *Abrahams* baume before.

Agony. A torment of body and mind: great feare and trembling.

Agriculture. Tillage of land: husbandry.

* *Aile.* To be ſick or diſeaſed, whence our queſtion, what aileth thee? to one ſick or ill at eaſe, from the Saxon, *adle* i. e. ſickneſſe.

Alabaſter. A kinde of marble white and very cleare, which by reaſon of the natural coldnes thereof doth preſerve things long from corruption; and therefore they uſed to make boxes of it to keep ſweet ointments, and toombs to burie Princes and great Perſonages in.

Alacrity. Cheerfulnes: courage, quickeneſſe.

Alarum. An outcry ſignifying to your arms.

Ale-ſtake. A May-pole.

Alchymie. The art of melting or diſſolving the nature of mettals, by ſeparating the pure from the impure parts thereof.

Alchymiſt. He that is skilfull in Alchymie.

Alcion. A ſmal bird that maketh her neſt in the ſea, and then it is a ſigne of faire weather: ſome call it a King-fiſher.

Alcoran. A book wherein *Mahomets* law and religion is written.

* *Alderan.* A ſtarre in the necke of the ſigne *Leo.*

Algate. Notwithſtanding: if ſo be, ſeeing that.

Alien. A ſtranger borne, an outlandiſh man.

Alienate. To eſtrange and withdraw the mind; ſometime to ſell.

Alienation. An eſtranging, a ſelling away.

Aliment. Nouriſhment.

Alimony. The ſame.

Alkakangi. Otherwiſe called winter-cherries. An herb

herb which beareth round berries and red, that are good againſt the ſtoppings of the Liver, the ſtone and gravell, and divers diſeaſes of the kidneyes and bladder.

Alkermes. A precious confection, of excellent uſe againſt all ſowndings: to the making of which (beſides other coſtly ingredients, gold, amber, pearl, and the like:) the decoction and infuſion of ſilk, dyed with the grain *Kermes*, hence called *Cramoiſine*, or *crimſon*: as alſo *Vermilion*, becauſe the juyce of *Kermes*, if let alone, doth certainly turne into a kind of *Vermes*, or wormes:) is preſcribed.

Allay. To qualifie or abate the ſtrength or violence of any thing. It is alſo a terme of hunting, when they ſet hounds in a readineſſe where they think a Deere will paſſe, and caſt them off when the reſt of the Kennell comes in.

Allegation. A telling of ſome proof or reaſon of a matter.

Allegiance. Obedience of a ſubject to his Prince.

Allegorie. A ſentence conſiſting of divers tropes which muſt be underſtood otherwiſe then the litterall interpretation ſheweth; as when Saint *John Baptiſt* ſpeaking of our Saviour, *Matt.* 3. ſaid: *Whoſe fanne is in his hand, and he ſhall make cleane his floore, and gather the wheat into his barne; but the chaffe he ſhall burne with unquenchable fire:* The meaning whereof is, that Chriſt being ſupreme Judge of all, ſhall ſeparate the good from the evill, rewarding the one in heaven, and puniſhing the other in hell fire.

Allegoricall. Of or belonging to an allegorie: ſpoken by an allegorie.

Allelujah. An Hebrew word, or rather two Hebrew words joyned in one, uſed as a ſigne of exultation, and is interpreted, Praiſe ye our Lord. *Paulus Diaconus* writeth, that when the Britains were invaded by the Saxons and Picts,

Picts, and on a time ready to fight a battle againſt them, they were admoniſhed by *Germanus* a French Biſhop, (who was ſent hither with Saint *Lupus* to confute the *Pelagian* hereſie) that they ſhould do as he did; and forthwith he cryed aloud *Allelujah*: which when the whole army of Britains had done, the ſound thereof ſtrook ſuch a terrour into the enemies, that they preſently fled away, where the Britains had the victory, *De geſtis Rom. lib.* 15.

Alleviation. A lightening, disburdening, eaſing, aſſwaging, mitigating, allaying, leſſening.

Allie. Of kin to one by marriage.

Alliance. Kindred and affinity, league or friendſhip.

Almoner, al. *Amner.* He that giveth or diſtributeth anothers almes or dole: Hence Amnery, for an Almeſhouſe.

Allot. To appoint, or give by lot.

Allude. To ſpeak any thing which hath reſemblance, or privily is directed to touch another matter.

Alluſion. A likening or privy reſembling of one matter to another. See *Allude.*

* *Alnath.* A ſtar in the hornes of the ſigne *Aries.*

Aloes, or *Lignum Aloes.* A precious wood uſed in Phyſicke, which comforteth the heart, and openeth obſtructions. It is knottie, brown of colour, and bitter in taſt. Being burned it ſometh, and yeildeth a ſweet perfume. Some affirme it to grow upon mountaines in the Eaſt, neer the riſing of the famous River *Nilus*, from which mountaines falling down, it is carried by the ſtreame into India, where being taken up in nets, it is cleanſed, and made apt for phyſick.

Aloeſuccotrina. The juyce of an herb brought hither dry out of India; the beſt whereof is cleer, clean and red, like to the colour of

of a liver. It is very bitter, but an excellent medicine to purge cholerick humours out of the ſtomack; yet not good to be taken inwardly, of ſuch as are troubled with the Hemorrhoides.

Alpha. The firſt letter of the Greeks: wherefore it is ſometime taken for the firſt or chief in any thing.

Alphabet. The crofferow of letters, the A, B, C.

Alphabeticall Belonging to the Alphabet.

Alps. High mountains between *France* and *Lombardie*: the rocks whereof *Hanniball* (the great Captain of the Carthaginians) ſoftned in divers places with fire and vineger, to cut out a way for his army to paſſe into Italy.

Altercation. An angry reaſoning or wrangling in words.

Alternall. Done by turn or courſe, one after another.

Altitude. Heigth.

Amate. To diſmay: to make afraid.

Amazon. A woman of the Countrey Amazonica. Amazones were warlike women of Scythia, which kept a Countrey to themſelves without men, yet to have children companied with the bordering people. Their ſons they either deſtroyed or ſent home to the father, but their daughters they kept, bringing them up in hunting, riding, ſhooting and feats of armes. They burned the right breaſt of their children, leſt it ſhould hinder their archerie, wherefore they had the name Amazons, which (in Greek) ſignifieth women wanting a breaſt.

Ambage. A long circumſtance of words.

Amber. A kind of hard yellow gum, wherewith they make beades *Meſue* ſaith, the tree whereon it groweth, is called *Ibex Romana*; but what this tree is, I cannot yet learn. *Dioſcorides* ſaith, that it falleth in manner of a liquor from Poplar trees into the river Po in Italy, where it congealeth and be-

becometh hard, in that forme as we ſee it.

Ambergriſe. Meſue ſaith, it is the ſpawne of the Whale fiſh: *Avicen* affirmeth it to grow in the Sea. Others write onely, that it is caſt up on the ſhoare, and found cleaving to ſtones there: the fume thereof is good againſt the falling ſickneſſe, and comfortable to the brain.

Ambia. A clammy liquor of the colour of honey, brought out of India. It is ſaid to have great vertue in healing old aches or griefes, proceeding from cold diſeaſes.

Ambidexter. He that can uſe both hands alike. a crafty fellow, that can play on both parts.

Ambiguity. Doubtfulneſſe.

Ambiguous. Doubtfull. uncertain.

Ambition. Vnlawfull or immoderate deſire of Soveraigntie.

Ambroſie. A ſweet ſhrub or little tree, wherewith ſome people were wont to make Garlands. In poetry it uſually ſignifieth the meat of the heathen gods. It is ſometime taken for immortality.

Ambulatory. A place to walk in: alſo changeable.

Ambuſcado. A company of Souldiers hid in ſome wood or other covert, to entrap their enemies unwares.

Amenity Pleaſantneſſe, delectableneſſe.

Amerce. To puniſh one by enjoyning him to pay a certain ſmall ſumme of money, at the diſcretion of him that lawfully commandeth it.

Amercement. A puniſhment by the purſe: See *Amerce.*

America. The fourth part of the world, of late diſcovered in the Weſt-part of the world by *Americus Veſpuſius,* of whom it retaines the name of *America.*

Amethiſt. A precious ſtone of a purple colour, fit to grave any thing in, becauſe it is not over-hard. It withſtandeth drunkenneſs, as the name in Greek ſignifieth. *Ami-*

Amiable. Lovely.

Amitie. Friendſhip, love.

Amicable. Friendly.

Amneſtie. Oblivion, forgetfulneſſe.

Ammunition. Store, proviſion, or furniture for an army.

Ammoniacke. A kind of gum almoſt like to Frankincenſe, ſo called becauſe it groweth in Libia, neer the place where the Temple of *Ammon* was. There is alſo a kind of ſalt ſo called, which is found in Africa under ſand, and is like unto allume.

Amner. See *Almoner.*

Amorous. Loving, or given to love,

Amorets. Love-tricks, and wanton love-toyes.

Amphibolie. A ſpeech having a doubtfull ſence, or which may be taken divers manner of waies.

Amphibologie. The ſame that *Amphibolie* is.

Amphiſcians. Such people as dwell under the burning Zone, neer the Equinoctiall line, ſo called becauſe their ſhadowes at noon are ſometimes toward the North, ſometimes toward the South.

Amphitheater. A place having ſeats and ſcaffolds in it, uſed among the old Romanes to ſhew ſpectacles and ſtrange ſights in. Offenders condemned to die, and Priſoners taken in Warr, were often brought to this place to fight and be devoured by wild beaſts, the people ſitting in ſafe places above, and inhumanely ſporting themſelves thereat: Alſo the Gladiators or Sword-players did fight here.

Ample. Large, great.

Amplifie. To enlarge.

Amplification. An enlarging.

Amplitude. Largeneſſe, greatneſſe.

Amulet. Any thing hanged about the neck to preſerve one from inchantment.

Amuſe. To put into a dump.

Anabaptiſt. One twice baptized; and that would not have children baptized untill they they are of years

to answer for themselves.

Anacephaleosis. The same as *Recapitulation*, but that the one is Greek, and the other Latin.

Anadem. A garland, or other like ornament of the head which women used.

Anagramme. An invention that by altering the places of the letters of ones name, changeth the word, and turneth it to some other sence, as if for *John*, one would write, *Honi*; there being just the same letters in them both.

Anagogicall. Pertaining to the high and deep understanding of the Scriptures, or other things. Properly, *Anagogicall* is that sence or interpretation of Scripture, that refers all to the Kingdome of Heaven, or eternall life: as *Tropologicall*, is that which refers to matters of life, and manners: and *Allegoricall*, that which interprets things spiritually: being all opposed to *Litterall* or *Historicall*, otherwise called by some *Grammaticall*. As for example, *Jerusalem* in the Scriptures, litterally and historically, it is the chief and Royall Citie of *Iudea*: *Allegorically*, it is the Church: *Tropologically*, the soul: and *Analogically*, heaven.

Analogie. Proportion, agreement, or likenesse of one thing to another.

Analogicall That which is proportionated.

Analysis. A resolution or explicating of an intricate matter.

Analyticall. That which is explicated, &c.

Anarchie. Lack of government: all the time when the people is without a Prince or Governour.

Anarchicall. That which is without government.

Anathema. Any thing hanged up in a Church as an offering to God: sometime it signifieth excommunication; or a man excommunicated and delivered to the power of the devill.

Anathematize. To hang up a thing as consecrated to God: sometime to curse,

swear

ſwear, or betake to the devill.

Anatomie. An inciſion or cutting. The art of knowing the ſcituation, office, and nature of all the parts of mans body.

Anatomize. To cut and ſearch every part.

Anchovie. A Spaniſh fiſh leſſe then our Sprat, preſerved in pickle, and uſed by Gallants to draw down drink.

Anchoreſſe. A religous woman that liveth ſolitary in ſome cloſe place by her ſelf.

Anchorite. A religious man living ſolitarie alone in ſome cloſe place.

Angelicall. Like an Angell.

Angle. A corner.

Anguiſh. Grief of mind: vexation.

Anguſt. Streight, narrow.

Animadverſion. A marking: as alſo puniſhment.

Animate. To encourage, to hearten on.

Anime. A white gum or roſin brought out of the Weſt-Indies: It is very pleaſant in ſmel, and being caſt into the fire conſumeth very quickly.

Animoſitie. Courage.

Annalls. Chronicles of things done from yeare to yeare.

Annats. Firſt fruits paid of a ſpirituall living.

Annex. To knit or joyn to.

Annexation. The knitting or joyning, &c.

Annihilate. To make void, or bring to nothing.

Annihilation. The bringing to nothing, &c.

Anniverſarie. A ſolemnitie kept every yeare at a ſet time.

Annotation. A note, mark, or expoſition made upon any writing.

Annuall. Yearly.

Annuitie. Yearly payment of money to one, not in way of rent, but upon ſome other occaſion.

Annull. To make void.

Annunciate. To tell or declare.

Annunciation. A declaring, or telling. More properly, the aniverſarie day dedicated to the remembrance,

brance of the Angel's meſſage to the *Virgin Mary*.

Antagoniſt. An enemy: an adverſary.

Antartike Pole. The ſouth pole of the world.

Antecedent. That which goeth before.

Antheme. See *Antiphone*.

Antichriſt. An adverſary to Chriſt: It is compounded of the Greek prepoſition *Anti*, and *Chriſtus*, which ſignifieth contrary or againſt Chriſt.

Anticipate. To prevent: to take before an other.

Anticipation. A preventing; or taking before.

Antidate. The dating of a letter or other writing on ſome day already paſt.

Antidote. A medicine againſt poyſon, or which ſerveth to amend any diſtemperature of the body.

Antike work. A work in painting or carving, of divers ſhapes of beaſts, birds, flowers, &c. unperfectly mixt and made one out of another.

Antimonie. A white ſtone found in ſilver mines.

Antipathy. A contrariety, or great diſagreement of qualities.

Antiperiſtaſis. A term uſed in Philoſophy, when heat being kept in by cold waxeth the ſtronger in it ſelf, or cold kept in by heat, groweth more vehement.

Antiphone. Any verſe or little ſentence, which Churchmen do by courſe ſing one after another.

Antipodes. People under us that go with their feet toward ours.

Antiqne. Old, ancient.

Antiquary. One ſtudious in matters of antiquity, or well acquainted in old Hiſtories.

Antiquate. To make old, or of no account.

Antitheſis. A contrariety of things placed againſt other; as the ſpokes be in a wheel.

Antlier. The lower branch of a Harts horn.

Anxiety. Careſulneſſe, ſadneſſe.

Anxious. Careful: ſad.

Aphoriſme. A ſhort ſen-

tence, briefly expreſſing the properties of a thing; or which ſerveth as a maxime or principle to guide a man to any knowledge, ſpecially in Philoſophy and Phyſick.

Apocalypſe. A divine book written by Saint *John Evangeliſt*, while he was baniſhed in the Ile Pathmos: ſo called, becauſe it containeth many profound myſteries there revealed unto him. In Engliſh it ſignifieth a Revelation.

Apocrypha. That which is hidden and not known. Doubtful.

Apocynon. A little bone in the left ſide of a Frog, of great vertue as ſome think.

Apogeon. A term in Aſtronomy, ſignifying the fartheſt diſtance of a Planet from the earth.

Apology. A defence: a ſpeech or written anſwer made in juſtification of any perſon.

Apological. That which is ſpoken in defence.

Apophthegme. A ſhort quick ſentence worthy the noting.

Apoplexy. A very dangerous diſeaſe, wherein a man lieth without ſenſe or motion, as if he were dead, with his eyes cloſe, and great difficulty in fetching his breath. It cometh for the moſt part of cold and groſſe flegmatick humors, oppreſſing the brain in ſuch ſort, that the animal ſpirits cannot paſſe from thence into the ſinews, as they were wont.

Apoſtaſie. A revolting, or falling away from true religion.

Apoſtata. He that revolteth or falleth from true religion. *Julianus* one of the old Emperours, was moſt infamous for this crime.

Apoſtatical. Of or belonging to an Apoſtata.

Apoſtatize. To depart from, to fall off, to play the Apoſtate, or forſake ones religion.

Apoſtle. One ſent in meſſage: an Embaſſadour.

Apoſtrophe. The cutting off the laſt vowel of a word.

Apozeme. a drink made with water and divers ſpices and herbs, uſed inſtead of ſirrups.

Appall. To make afraid.

Apparant. Clear, manifeſt, certain.

Appariter. A ſumner: he that attacheth or ſummoneth one to appear at a Court.

Apparition. An appearing, or viſion.

Appeach. To accuſe, diſcloſe, or bewray.

Appeal. a term in law, when a malefactor accuſeth, or diſcloſeth thoſe that were his confederates in the ſame offence, or any other: alſo when the defendant refuſeth a Judge, and deſireth to have his cauſe tryed by a ſuperiour power, he is ſaid then to appeal; as Saint *Paul* appealed from *Feſtus* to *Cæſar* the Emperour.

Appellant. He which appealeth.

Appellation. a naming or calling.

Appendix. That which dependeth or hangeth upon another thing.

Appertenances. That which appertaineth or belongeth to another thing.

Appetite. a coveting, deſire of, luſt after, ſtomach unto.

Applaude. To ſhew love or liking to a thing, by clapping the hands, or other ſign of rejoycing.

Applauſe. A rejoycing or clapping the hands for joy.

Application. An applyer of one thing to another.

Aptitude. Fitneſſe, meetneſſe, ſuitableneſſe.

Appoſition. a putting off one thing to another.

Apportion. To give or ſet out a portion.

Appretiation. a rating, valuing, priſing, eſtimateing.

Approbate. To like. to allow.

Approbation. an allowance, or liking.

Appropriate.. To challenge to ones ſelf: to keep to himſelf alone.

Appropriation. A term uſed when any body corporate, or privateman, hath the right unto a parſonage

in themſelves, and may receive the profit thereof, by maintaining a Vicar to ſerve in the place.

Arbiter. a Judge in a controverſie, choſen indifferent for both parties.

Arbitrement. an agreement made between parties, by an indifferent man to them both.

Arbitrary. Belonging to arbitrement; as alſo that which we may change at pleaſure, left to diſcretion, not tyed to any rule, unlimited.

Arbitrate. To judge, to make an agreement. Subſt. *arbitration.*

Arbitrator. See Arbiter.

* *Arblaſter.* A Croſſebow.

Arcenal. an armory, a ſtorehouſe of armour or artillery.

Arch. In compoſition ſignifieth chief; as in Archbiſhop, or arch-deacon, &c.

Archetype. The firſt and principal example, which is not taken out of any other thing, but is the very Original thing it ſelf.

Arches Or the *court of arches.* It is the chiefeſt *conſiſtory and moſt ancient* that belongs to the Arch biſhop of Canterbury, for the debating of ſpirituall cauſes. So called from the place where they meet and hold this conſiſtory, viz. *Bow Church* in *London*, which is in Latine named, *Arcuum Eccleſia*, or *Sancta Maria de Arcubus:* and it hath that denomination from the manner of building the top of that Steeple in the ſhape and figure of an Arch, or Bow.

Archidiaconal. Belonging to an arch-deacon.

Arch-flamine. One in the ſame degree of eminency above the Flamines; as is that of an arch biſhop abve ordinary Biſhops.

Archiepiſcopal. Belonging to an Arch biſhop.

Architect. a chief workman.

Architecture. The art or Science of building and comely contriving a houſe. It is written that this Science did begin in *Cain*, becauſe

becauſe he was the firſt that ever built a city, which he called by his ſon's name *Enoch*, as appeareth, *Gen.*4.

Architrane. The reaſon-piece, or maſter-beam in buildings of timber.

Ardent. Burning hot; vehement. Subſt. *ardency.*

Ardour. Heat; earneſtneſſe, ferventneſſe.

Argent. Silver, or ſilver colour; ſometime white. It is a term in Heraldry, as when ſilver is borne; the moſt pretious metal next to gold.

Argonautes. The Worthies that went into *Colchos* to fetch the golden Fleece; ſo called of the ſhip *Argo* in which they ſailed, The chief of them were *Jaſon, Typhis, Caſtor, Pollux, Hercules*, and *Theſeus.*

Argue. To diſpute, wrangle, controvert: alſo to declare, ſignifie.

Argumentation. Reaſoning, proving by argument or reaſon.

Aridity. Drineſſe.

Areopagite. A Lawyer or chief Judge in Capital matters in the City of Athens: ſo called of a certain ſtreet in that City dedicated to *Mars*, in which thoſe Judges were wont to ſit. They were ſo ſevere in their judgments, that they ſate to heare and determine matters in the night time, to the end they would not behold the parties which were to be judged, but onely hear what could be objected and anſwered. Saint *Dionyſius* converted to the Chriſtian faith by Saint *Paul*, was one of thoſe Judges.

Ariſtocratie. A kind of government, where the noble men, or chief perſons bear all the ſway.

Ariſtocraticall. Of or belonging to *ariſtocratie.*

Arithmetike. The art or numbring: It is written that *Abraham* firſt taught this art to the Egyptians, and that afterward *Pythagoras* did much increaſe it. Adject. *Arithmeticall.*

Ark. In holy Scripture

it ſignifieth two things: 1. The Ark made by *Noe* at the commandment of God, which was 300. cubits long, 50. cubits broad, and 30. high, *Gen.* 6. Secondly, it ſignifieth a moſt precious and conſecrated coffer or cheſt, called the ark of teſtament, made of the wood *Sethim*, and plated within and without all over with gold: It had four corners, and in each corner a golden ring, thorough which were put barrs of the ſame wood *Sethim*, covered likewiſe with gold, which ſerved for the carriage thereof. This Ark was two cubits and a half long, one cubit and a half broad, and one cubit and a half deep, *Exod.* 25. In it was kept part of the *Manna* in a pot of gold, alſo the two Tables of the Law, and *Aarons* rod that had budded, *Heb.* 9.

Armadilio. A beaſt in India of the bigneſſe of a young pig, covered over with ſmall ſhells like unto armour; for which cauſe he is called *Armadilio*, to wit, an armed beaſt. This beaſt liveth in the ground like a mole, and the bone of his tail hath vertue to cure diſeaſes and noiſe in the head.

Armado. a Fleet, or Navy, conſiſting of men of War.

Armipotent. Mighty, ſtrong.

Armory. A place where any thing (eſpecially arms and ammunition) is laid up to be kept.

Aromatick, or *Aromatical.* Sweet of ſavour: ſmelling like ſpice.

Aromatize. To put in ſpices, to mix or dreſſe any thing with ſpice.

Arraign. To accuſe, or make culpable; and (as it were) to ſet or ordain to the bar of juſtice.

Arrerages. Mony or rent behind, not yet paid.

Arrian. An heretick of the ſect of *Arrius* biſhop of *Alexandria*, who deviſed a blaſphemous doctrine againſt the divinity of our Saviour; which is thence called Arrianiſme.

Arride. To pleaſe well, to content with delight.

Arrival, or *arriving.* A coming to land, bank, or ſhore: a landing.

Arrogancy. Pride, loftineſſe.

Arrogant. Proud, boaſting.

Arrogate. To challenge, proudly more honour or praiſe then is due.

Arſenal. an armory, a magazin, or ſtorehouſe of warlike munition.

Artery. a vein with two coats, or a hollow ſinew in which the ſpirits of life do paſſe through the body. Theſe kind of veins proceed all from the heart, where the vital ſpirits are made, and are thoſe which pant or beat, cslled commonly the pulſes.

Articulate. To ſet down articles or conditions of agreement: as alſo diſtinct, as an articulate voyce, that is, a diſtinct voyce, and eaſie to be underſtood; as on the contrary, an indiſtinct voyce, and hard of underſtanding, is called an Inarticulate voyce or ſound.

Artificial. Cunning, well contrived, skilfull. Subſt. Artifice.

Artick pole. The North pole of the world.

Artillery. Great ordnance for the wars. All ſorts of warlike inſtruments in general; though moſt properly, Great guns, Cannon, Morter-pieces, and pieces of ordnances; ſuch as we call the *Train of Artillery.*

Artiſan. A handy craftsman: an Artificer.

Artiſt. He that is skilful in any art.

Aſa fœtida. a dryed gum or liquor, brought out of Media and Syria, of a ſtrong loathſome ſavour; and is ſometime applyed outwardly to the body.

Aſcance, or *Askene.* Sidewayes, or looking on one ſide, aſquint.

Aſcertain. To aſſure, to certifie.

Aſcribe. To impute, apply, account, or attribute.

Aſhtaroth. The name of an Idol; often mentioned in the Scriptures. So called, as moſt think, from the

reſemblance that it had unto a ſheep.

Aſcertain. To aſſure, to certifie.

Aſh-wedneſday. Vide *Ember-week.*

Aſia. One of the three parts of the world bounding toward the Eaſt, in which is Pontus, Bithynia, Phrygia, Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, Armenia, Cyprus, Syria, Paleſtine, or the holy land, Arabia, Meſopotamia, (ſo called becauſe it is in the midſt between the two great rivers, Tygris and Euphrates) Aſſyria, Media, Perſia, and divers other Countries.

Aſpe. A venemous Serpent of a black earthie colour, and ſometime yellow. The ſuperſtitious Egyptians did honor them, and their Kings uſed to wear the figure of an Aſp in their Diadems. They go alwaies two and two together, and if it happen that one of them be killed, the other wil preſently purſue him that ſlew his fellow, in ſuch ſort that he ſhal hardly eſcape, unleſs he make great haſte or paſs over a river. If one be bitten by this Serpent, the beſt remedy is preſently to cut off the members ſo bitten, if it be poſſible; otherwiſe he ſhall fall into a deadly ſleep, & within few hours go away, as it were in a trance. *Cleopatra* Queen of Egypt, after the death of *Marcus Antonius* (whom ſhe loved as her Husband) ſlew her ſelf wilfully, by applying one of theſe aſps to her body; becauſe ſhe would not be carryed in triumph to Rome, by *Auguſtus Cæſar* who had vanquiſhed her and *Antony.*

Aſpect. Sight or the beholding of any thing. In Aſtronomie it ſignifieth the diſtance between the planets & heavenly ſigns: And there are four ſuch *Aſpects.* The firſt called a Trine aſpect (becauſe it divideth the heavens into three even parts) is the diſtance of foure ſignes from each other; as *Aries* beholdeth *Leo* and *Sagittarius*

tarius with a Trine aſpect, becauſe theſe are diſtant foure ſignes, the one before the other after *Aries*. The ſecond called a Quartil, is the diſtance of three ſigns, as *Aries* beholdeth *Canter* and *Capricorn*, with a Quartil aſpect, becauſe they are diſtant three ſignes from him. The third called a Sextil aſpect is the diſtance of two ſigns, as *Aries* beholdeth *Gemini* and *Aquarius* with this Sextil aſpect, being but two ſignes diſtant from them. The fourth called an Oppoſite aſpect, is the fartheſt diſtance that can be, namely a diſtance of ſix ſignes aſunder; as *Aries* beholdeth *Libra* with this oppoſite aſpect, and *Libra* beholdeth *Aries* with the ſame. The like is of all the other ſigns, or Planets placed in them. For example; *Taurus* beholdeth *Cancer* and *Piſces* with a Sextil, *Leo* and *Aquarius* with a Quartil, *Virgo* and *Capricorn* with a Trine, and *Scorpio* with an oppoſite aſpect. The diſtance of one or five ſigns is not called an aſpect.

Aſperity. Sharpneſſe.

Aſpertion. A ſprinkling. It is commonly taken in the worſt ſenſe, for a defamation, or caſting ſome blot or blur upon one, thereby to blemiſh his repute and credit.

Aſpire. To hope to come to a thing to ſeek advancement. To breath or blow, to be ambitious, to aym at and to affect great matters out of height of ſpirit and ambition.

Aſpiration. a breathing, or pronouncing the letter H. before a vowel.

Aſſaſſine. a Murtherer.

Aſſaſinate. a robbing, ſpoyling, or murthering in the high way.

Aſſault., or *aſſail.* To ſet upon one; to flye, or leap upon.

Aſſecure. To make one ſure or certain, to give one aſſurance.

Aſſent. To agree unto, or conſent; alſo an agreement, or conſent.

Aſſentation. Flattery.

Aſſert. To affirm.

aſſertion.

Aſſertion. an affirming or avouching of any thing.

Aſſiſor. an aſſociate in judgment.

Aſſeſſe. To taxe, aſſiſe, or ſet down the rate.

Aſſeſſors. Setters down of rates, or leaviers of taxes; alſo aſſociates in judgement.

Aſſets. A terme in the Common Law, when we would ſignifie, that a man hath goods enough come to his hands, to diſcharge a dead mans debts or legacies given by him.

Aſſeveration. an earneſt affirming.

Aſſiduity. Continuance, or continual attendance. adject. *aſſiduous.*

Aſſign. To appoint: alſo one that is appointed in anothers behalf, ſubſtituted.

Aſſignation. an appointment.

Aſſignment. an appointing or paſſing a thing over to another.

Aſſimilate. To compare, liken unto, to reſemble.

Aſſizes. A ſitting of Judges in their circuits.

Aſſiſtant. A helper.

Aſſociate. To accompany, alſo a Companion.

Aſſociation. a joyning together in fellowſhip: a confederacy.

Aſſoil. To acquit, cleer, or pardon: to abſolve.

Aſſume. To arrogate, or take to himſelf.

Aſſumpſit. When one for ſome conſideration given him, undertaketh any thing.

Aſſumption. A lifting or taking up: alſo the *minor* propoſition in a Syllogiſme.

Aſtipulation. an affirming, an agreement, aſſent, or avouching to a thing; alſo a witneſſe or record.

Aſtriction. a binding.

Aſtrictive, or *aſtringent.* which hath power to bind; coſtive.

Aſtrolabe. an inſtrument of Aſtronomy to gather the motion of the Stars by.

Aſtrology. See Divination. adject. aſtrological.

Aſtrologer. One skilful in aſtrology, or divination

tion by ſtars.

Aſtronomy. an art that teacheth the knowledge of the courſe of the planets and ſtars. This art ſeemeth to be very ancient, for *Joſephus, lib. prim. antiq.* writeth, that the Sons of *Seth*, Nephews to *Adam*, (for *Seth* was *Adams* ſon) did firſt find it out: who hearing their Grandfather *Adam* foretell of the univerſal floud which ſhould ſhortly drown the world, they thereupon erected two great pillars, engraveing in them the principles of aſtronomy; which pillars were the one of brick, the other of ſtone; becauſe if the water ſhould haply waſh away the brick, yet the ſtone might preſerve the knowledge hereof for poſterity.

Aſtronomer. One that is skilfull in aſtronomy; in the motions and courſes of the ſtars.

Aſtronomical. Belonging to Aſtronomy.

Atchievement. A terme of Heraldry, ſignifying the armes of any Gentleman ſet out fully with all that belongeth to it: alſo the performance of any great matter.

Atheiſme. The damnable opinion of the Atheiſt.

Atheiſt. He that wickedly believeth there is no God, or no rule of Religion. adj. atheiſtical.

Atom. a mote in the ſun beam; any thing ſo ſmall, that it cannot be divided, or made leſſe.

Atonement. An agreement, union, or reconciliation. The word ſeems to be compounded of *at*, and *one*, as itwere a making *at one*.

Atrocity. Cruelty; outragiouſneſſe, fierceneſſe.

Attache. To take; to lay hands on. Subſt. attachement.

Attainder. a conviction or proving one guilty of a capital offence.

Attaint. Convicted or proved guilty of ſome great crime.

Attempt. To aſſay, try, or go about to do any thing; alſo an enterpriſe, or attempting.

Attentive.

Attentive. Diligently hearkening.

Attenuate. To make leſſe, thinner, or ſlenderer.

Atteſt. To bear witneſſe; to teſtifie.

Atteſtation. A witneſſing; a juſtification, or proving by witneſſe.

Attired. a term uſed among Heralds, when they have occaſion to ſpeak of the hornes of a Buck or Stag: alſo apparelled, or dreſſed.

Attournie. He that by mutuall conſent taketh charge of any other mans buſineſſe; an Advocate.

Attournement. The paying of any ſmall piece of money by a Tenant, in token that he acknowledgeth the party to whom he payeth it, to be now his Landlord.

Attract. To draw or pull to; to allure.

Attraction. A drawing or pulling too.

Attractive. Drawing, or which hath vertue to draw.

Attrectation. A handling or feeling.

Attribute. To give to, or impute. It ſignifieth ſometime a fit epithet and title or terme applyed to any thing.

Attrition. Rubbing, freting, wearing: alſo *Sorrow*, &c.

Avail. To profit, or be uſeful or profitable. *Available.* Profitable.

Avarice. Covetouſneſſe. adject. *Avaricious.*

Aucupation. Hunting after a thing.

Audacious. Bold, hardy.

Audacity. Boldneſſe.

Audible. That which is ſo ſpoken that it may be heard.

Auditor. An Officer of accounts: It is often taken for a hearer.

Auditory. an aſſembly, company of hearers.

Audience. A hearing or hearkening: ſometime it ſignifieth an aſſembly of people hearkening to ſome thing ſpoken.

Ave Mary. The ſalutation of the bleſſed Virgin by the angel.

Averre. To juſtifie, avouch or maintain a thing.

Averment.

Averment. A terme in Law when one offereth to prove that his plea is good.

Averſion. A turning away, a diſliking.

Avert. To turn away.

Augment. To encreaſe.

Augmentation. an increaſing.

Augur. See Divination.

Auguration. A divination by flying of birds.

Avocation. A withdrawing, or calling from, a diſtraction.

Avidity. Greedineſſe.

Avoir de pois. Or, as we commonly, but falſly call it, *Aver du poy*; which ſignifies in *French*, To have weight; becauſe this pound (which containeth 16. ounces) hath more weight by 4. ounces, then that which is called *Troy-weight*, which containeth but twelve ounces to the pound.

Avouch. To approve, allow.

Avowable. That which one may juſtifie and maintain.

Avow. To juſtifie or maintaine.

Avowry. A Law term; when a Bayliſſe or other Officer, avoweth or juſtifieth the lawful taking of a diſtreſſe from any man.

Auricular. Spoken in ones ear.

Auripigmentum. See Orpment.

Aurora. The morning.

Auſpicious. Lucky: fortunate.

Auſtere. Sharp, ſevere, cruel; ſower, ſtern, grim.

Auſterity. Sharpneſſe, hard uſage.

Authentical. Or, *Authentick.* That which is undeniable, and approved of all men.

Authorize. To put in authority, or give power unto.

Autumne. Harveſt time: one of the four quarters of the year; the other three are winter, ſpring-tide, and ſommer.

Autumnal. Of, or belonging to Autumne.

Await. To watch, or lye in wait for, to ſeek or tarry for an opportunity to do ſomething.

Award. Judgment, arbitrement, ſentence, eſpecially ſuch as is given by Arbitrators.

Auxiliary. Helpful, ayding, aſſiſtant; whence the Forces raiſed in ayd of the trained bands, with us called *auxiliaries.*

Axiome. A Maxime, or propoſition, or ſhort ſentence generally allowed to be true; as in ſaying, the *whole is greater then a part.* It ſignifieth alſo in Logick, any perfect ſentence, that affirmeth or denyeth a thing; as in ſaying, *Cæſar* is merciful, or *Cæſar* is not merciful.

* *Aye.* For ever.

Azymes. A ſolemnity of ſeven dayes among the Jewes, in which it was not lawfull to eat leavened bread: the Paſche or Eaſter of the Jewes.

Azure. A fine blew colour.

B

Babel. Confuſion. The Tower of Babel.

Baboon. A beaſt much like an ape, but greater; a great Monkie.

Bacchanals. The feaſts of *Bacchus.*

Badge. A cogniſance, or peculiar mark of diſtinction.

Badger. He that buyeth corn or victuall in one place, to carry into another. It is alſo a beaſt of the bigneſſe of a young Hog, living in the woods, commonly called a Brock.

Baggage. The luggage or carriage of an army.

Baile. Security given, that one arreſted or attached, ſhall be forthcoming: alſo to become ſurety for one.

* *Bale.* Sorrow; great miſery.

Baläſe. Gravel or any thing of weight laid in the bottome of ſhips to make them go upright.

Baleful. Sorrowful.

Balke. A little piece of ground in arable land, which by miſchance the Plough ſlippeth over, ſo that it is not ploughed at all. Hence to balke, or to paſſe over, or by.

Ballaſt.

Ballaſt. any thing that is put into a ſhip (as gravel, ſand, or the like) to give it its due poiſe, that it may ſail ſteadily, and ſafely. Which doth as it were ballance her, and make her ſail upright.

Ballon. The round Globe or top of a pillar.

Balme. A precious juyce or liquor, otherwiſe called *Balſamum*, or *Opobalſamum.* It droppeth by cutting out of a little low plant (about a yard high) having leaves like Rue, but whiter, which plant groweth in Egypt, and ſome places of the holy Land. This juyce is ſomewhat like to oyl, but more clammy, and inclining to a certain redneſſe. It hath a ſtrong ſmell, and is not pleaſant in taſte: Being put into a veſſel of water, it will ſink down to the bottom like a round pearl, without breaking, and may be taken up again with the point of a knife. It is an excellent medicine to take any skar out of the body, and for divers other purpoſes, but very coſtly and rarely gotten. *Saladinus* writes, that there was but one vineyard of theſe in the whole world, and that belonged to the great Turk.

Balneo. A bath.

Balſamum. See Balm.

Bandy. To toſſe up and down, like a ball at tennis: alſo to follow a faction.

Bane. Deſtruction: no *French* word, as ſome have thought, but pure *Saxon.*

Baneſull. i. e. Deſtructive.

Bankrupt. an unthrift, that hath ſpent all, and is broken.

Barneret, Or Knight banneret. One inferiour to a Baron, and better then an ordinary Knight.

Baptiſme. It commonly ſignifieth a dipping or waſhing. adject. Baptiſmall.

Baptiſt. a waſher. Saint *John* the ſon of *Zacharias* was ſo called, for that he firſt began to Baptize or waſh men in the River Jordan to the remiſſion of ſins.

Barbariſme.

Barbariſme. or *Barbarouſneſſe.* Rudeneſſe in ſpeech, or behaviour, outragious cruelty.

* *Bardes.* Poets.

* *Bargaret.* A kinde of dance.

Barbed. Bearded, having a beard; alſo trapped.

* *Barbican.* An Arabick word, ſignifying a Watch-tower, Fortreſs, or Bulwark.

* *Barn.* See Bearne.

Baron. A Noble-man, Lord &c. Hence the Nobility termed the Baronage, which word alſo ſignifieth the degree, dignity, and poſſeſſions of a Baron.

Baronet. He that is inferiour to a Baron, but above to an ordinary Knight.

Barreſter. He, that is allowed to plead cauſes at the barre.

Barreter. A common quarreller: one that is ever ſuing and moleſting others without cauſe.

Barricado. A warlike defence, of emptie Barrels, and ſuch like veſſels, laid at the breach of a wall to keep out the enemies.

Barriers. A warlike exerciſe of men fighting together with ſhort ſwords, and within ſome appointed compaſſe.

Barter. To bargain or exchange commodities for commodities.

Barton. A Corn-Farm, but extended to ſuch lands as the Lord of a Mannor keeps in his own hands, as it were in demain, not let out.

Baſe, or *Baſis.* In Architecture it ſignifieth the foot of a pillar, or the foundation that ſupporteth any thing.

Baſhfull. Modeſt: ſhamefac't. One that cannot keep countenance, but bluſh.

Baſilisk. Otherwiſe called a Cockatriſe: the moſt venemous ſerpent that is. It breaketh ſtones and blaſteth all plants with the breath thereof, burning every thing that it goeth over; neither can any herb grow neere the place

where

where it lyeth. It is poyſon to poyſon, and driveth away all other ſerpents, with only hiſſing. If a man touch it but with a ſtick, it will kill him, and if it ſee a man afarr off, it deſtroyeth him with his looks. This ſerpent is not above a foot long, of color between black and yellow, having red eyes, a very ſharp head, and a white ſpot thereon like a crown, wherefore he is called by ſome in Latine *Regulus*, viz. a little King. It goeth not winding like other ſerpents, but upright unto the middle, holding up the breſt thereof. It breedeth onely in the hot burning ſands of Africa: Of this Baſilisk the Poet *Lucane*

Sibilaque effundens cunctas terrentia peſtes.
Ante venena nocens, late ſibi ſubmovet omne
Vulgus, & in vacua regnat Baſiliſcus arena.

With deadly hiſſe the Baſilisk,
all other plagues doth fright.
And ſpeedier kils then poyſons can,
with his infectious ſight.
Hee'le have no neighbour dwell neer him,
he loves to live alone.
And tyrant-like reigns by himſelf,
in cave of ſandy ſtone.

Baſtae. A Noble-man, or great Commander under the great Turk.

Baſtardize. To corrupt, adulterate, ſophiſticate, or change one of its own kind into a worſe.

Baſtinado. A ſtaffe: a cudgell.

Baſton. A ſtaffe, or cudgell: ſometime it ſignifieth an officer of the Fleet, attending in the Kings Court, with a red ſtaffe, to convey ſuch to ward, as are there committed.

Batch of Bread. A whole baking, or an oven

full of bread: as much as an oven will hold at one baking.

Battry. a beating or ſtriking.

Battlements on walls. Certain ſquare gaps, or notches, ſomewhat like Indentures made on the tops of walls, at an even diſtance one from another, ſerviceable in time of warre to ſhoot, throw out, or caſt down offenſive things at or upon the enemy, or aſſailant.

Battologie. Often repeating of one and the ſame thing.

Baubee. a ſmall coin: a farthing.

* *Baudkin.* Tinſell. i. e. Stuffe or cloth made partly of ſilk, and partly of gold or ſilver.

* *Baine.* A Bathe.

Bdellium. a Gumme brought out of Arabia, anb the Holy land, of a ſweet ſmell and bitter taſte. It hath vertue to mollify and ripen hard ſwellings, and is good againſt the ſtiffeneſs of ſinews or other parts, and againſt the biting of venemous beaſts.

Beads of Saint Elline. Certain round roots brought out of Florida, which being dry are very hard, on the outſide black, and inwardly white: of a ſweet ſmell and good taſte. They are of great vertue againſt griefs of the ſtomack, as alſo of the kidnies or reins.

Beaconage. Mony paid for maintaining Beacons.

Beadſman. an Orator, or one that prayeth for another.

Beame. The main horn of a Hart or Stag.

* *Bearn.* *A* child.

Beatifical. Making happy, or bleſſed.

Beatitude. Bleſſedneſs.

Beaver. In armour it ſignifieth that part of the helmet which may be lifted up, to take breath the more freely; It is alſo a beaſt of very hot nature, living much in the water. His two forefeet are like the feet of the beaſt called *Gattus*, (as *Joannes de Sancto Amando* writeth;) but what this *Gattus* is, I do not well underſtand, only

I

I ſuppoſe it to be an *Otter*. Upon theſe feet he hath very ſharp clawes, wherewith he taketh his prey, and hangeth upon water banks. His hinder feet are made like to the foot of a Gooſe, wherewith he ſwimmeth. He hath very ſharp teeth, and doth much harm to trees, with gnawing the roots and rynds of them. It is written that if a Beaver come into a ſtrange place, where he hath not been bred, the other Beavers will make him their ſlave, to provide them meat, and pull off all the hair from his back, that he may be known. The ſtones of this beaſt are ſold in Apothecaries ſhops, by the name of *Caſtoreum*: they are much uſed in Phyſick, being very good againſt palſics and cold diſeaſes of the ſinewes: But the skin is of more value then the ſtones.

Bedrid. One ſo ſick or infirm, as that he cannot riſe from his bed.

Beeglue. That which Bees do make at the entry of their Hive, to keep out cold.

Beeſtings. The firſt milk that cometh from the Teat, after the birth of any thing. Such milk as Cows give for ſome dayes together after they have newly calved.

Beeves. Oxen.

* *Behight*. To promiſe, or vow.

Belial. an Hebrew word, ſignifying a wicked naughty perſon. An Apoſtata; one without yoke, and is many times taken for the devil.

Belive. By and by, anon.

Bellona. Warr, or the goddeſſe of Warr among the Heathen.

Belt. A girdle.

Belzebub. An Hebrew word compounded of *Bel*, which in that language ſignifieth an Idol, and *Zebub*, a Fly; ſo that *Belzebub* ſignifieth the Idol of Flies: notwithſtanding commonly it is taken for the devil.

Benediction. A bleſſing.

Benefactor. A friend, one that doth good.

Benefice. An Eccleſiaſtical living, or promotion.

Beneficence. A doing good.

Beneficent. Liberal, loving.

Beneficial. Profitable: Of much concernment or good.

Benevolence. Good will.

Benevolent. Loving, friendly, well wiſhing.

Benigne. Friendly, gentle, favourable, courteous, kind.

Benignity. Friendlineſſe: liberty, courteſie.

* *Beniſon.* A bleſſing.

Benumme. To ſtupifie, aſtony, or deprive of feeling.

Benzwine. A ſweet ſmeling gumme, good againſt hoariſeneſs and the cough, being diſſolved in water and drunken. It hath many other excellent properties to be uſed in Phyſick. The tree upon which it groweth, is not with us certainly known.

Bequeath. To aſſign by will or teſtament.

Berill. A precious ſtone brought out of India, cut moſt commonly with ſixe corners, becauſe otherwiſe it would not ſhew ſo fair; if the ſticking out of the corners did not make the brightneſſe more manifeſt. It is of a greeniſh colour, like the water of the Sea.

Beaſtial. Beaſtly; diſhoneſt.

Beaſtiality. Beaſtlineſſe.

Bevie. A herd of row Bucks; moſt commonly with us it ſignifieth, a great number of Quails in company together.

Bevie greaſe. The fat of a Row Deer.

Bezar ſtone. A ſtone of excellent vertue againſt poyſon, very coſtly, and of great account in Phyſick. It is commonly of the bigneſſe of an Acorn or Cheſtnut, being compounded of certain thin ſcales one upon another, like the ſcales of an Onion. It is eaſie to be ſcraped or cut, and if it continue long in water, it melteth. The middle part is ſome thin

thing hollow, and full of powder, of the ſame ſubſtance that the ſtone is of. And this is a marke to know whether the ſtone be fine and true; for the Indians doe counterfeit them ſometimes, and deceive many. This ſtone is taken out of the bowels of a beaſt in India, much like a Hart, ſaving that his horns are like a goates. The occaſion of the growing of the ſtones (as ſome write) is thus; Theſe Harts or wilde Goats (for they reſemble both) going to the dennes of Serpents in thoſe Countries, do with their breathing compell them to come forth, and then eate them: after they goe whereas water is, and plunge themſelves therein until they perceive the fury of the venome be paſt, and till then they will not drink a drop, being come forth of the water, they go into the fields, where feeding upon many healthful herbs, (known to them by natural inſtinct to be of vertue againſt poyſon) they are perfectly freed from all danger; and by the mixture of theſe herbs with the Serpents eaten before, theſe Bezar ſtones are very ſtrangely (as is ſaid) ingendered within them: growing by little and little, as appeareth by the ſcales thereof one folded upon another.

Bezill. The broad part of a Ring, in which the ſtone or ſignet is ſet.

Bice. A fine blew colour uſed by Painters.

Bickering. Fighting, as in a fray.

Biennial. That laſteth two years; that is done from two yeares to two years, or every ſecond year.

Bigamie. The marriage of two wives; not both together, but ſeverally after the death of the firſt. Double marriage.

Bigamus. Twice married, he that hath had 2 wives. Such an one the Romiſh Church admitteth not to the Miniſtery.

Bigot. an hypocrite; alſo a ſcrupulous or ſuperſtitious perſon. The word came into *England* out of *Normandy*, where it continues to this day in that ſence.

Billowes. The waves, great and rugged toſſings of the Sea, or other water.

Bipartite. Divided in two parts. Of two parts.

Birgandes. A kind of wild gooſe.

Biſſextile. Leap year, ſo called, becauſe the ſixt Calends of March are in that year twice reckoned: *viz.* on the 24. and 25. of February, ſo that leap year hath one day more then other yeares have. This leap year is obſerved every fourth year, and was firſt deviſed by *Julius Cæſar*, to accommodate or make the year agree with the courſe of the Sun.

Bitumen. A kind of clay, naturally clammy like pitch; growing in ſome Countries of *Aſia*. It was of old uſed in Phyſick. The beſt is heavy, bright and cleer, of purple colour, and having a ſtrong ſmell. The black is accounted naught. This *Bitumen* was uſed inſtead of morter, at the building of the tower of Babel, as appeareth in *Gen.* cap. 11. There is alſo a kind of *Bitumen*, like unto a liquor, flowing out of ſome fountaines in the Iſland Sicilly, which is uſed inſtead of oyl to burn in lamps.

Blaine. A Bile.

Blandiſhing. Soothing, ſmoothing, glozing with, flattering, fawning on. Subſt. *Blandiſhment.*

Blankemanger. A Cuſtard.

Blazon. Or, *blaze*; as a coat of armes, *i.e.* to draw or ſet it forth in due manner, to the intent it may be known.

Blemiſhes. Marks made by hunters, to ſhew where a Deer hath gone in.

Blend. To mixe or mingle together.

Blewmantle. The name of an office of one of the Purſevants at armes.

* *Blith.* Merry, frolick, joyful.

Blomary. The first forge, through which the iron passeth, after it is once melted out of the myne.

Bloodstone. A stone growing in *Ethiopia* and *Arabia*; of nature astrictive, stopping any issue of blood, and eating proud flesh out of wounds. It is of a dark colour, like unto congealed blood.

Bludding. A pudding made of blood.

* *Bode.* To foretell, or prognosticate.

Bole armoniack. A reddish stone like to ruddle, of a very binding nature, and of great vertue against the plague.

Bolus. A medicine which must be eaten; a mouthfull.

Bona fide. Really, truly, without deceit or fraud.

Bonayre. vide *Debonair.*

Bone breaker. A kind of Eagle, having so strong a beake that therewith she breaketh bones.

Bongrace. A tire which children used to wear to keep off the Sun.

Bonnet. *A* hat, or cap.

Booby. *A* Lobcock.

Boone. *A* request. a suit, a demand, a good turn; sometime it signifieth good: as a boon companion, a good companion.

Boot-haling. See Forrage.

* *Boot.* Help, succour, ayd, advantage.

Bootlesse. Without amends, or remedy; to no purpose or advantage.

Boras. A white substance like unto salt peter, wherewith goldsmiths use to solder gold and silver; some write it is the gum of a tree, which is very unlikely: others affirm it to be made of old lees of oyl, by art and drying in the Sun, brought to be white; notwithstanding I suppose it rather to be a mineral.

Boreas. The north east wind.

* *Bourne.* A Well-spring or Fountain head; also the brook issuing thereof.

Boutefeu. A wilful firer of houses; a fire-brand of

ſedition; one that loves to ſet and ſee men together by the eares.

Bowſer. as in a Colledge; The ſteward or purſe-bearer there.

Braces. In building it ſignifieth the pieces of timber, which bend forward on both ſides, and bear up the rafters; alſo, ſuch as they uſe in printing. It is alſo a term of art among Huntſmen and Faulconers; as for two Hares, or two Pheaſants, they ſay a *Brace* of Hares, and a *brace* of Pheaſants: but a *pair* of Pigeons, and a *couple* of Dogs, or Ducks.

Brachmans. A ſect of Philoſophers in India, that lived only by herbs, roots, and fruit.

Brachygraphy. A ſhort kind of writing, as a letter for a word.

Bragadochio, a Braggard, or bragging fellow; a mere crack, or boaſter.

Braket. A drink made of water and honey.

Brandiſh. To ſhake and wave, properly a ſword or ſuch like weapon.

Brainſick. Mad, fooliſh, furious.

* *Bretful.* Top full.

Breviary. An Epitome or compendious abridgement: alſo a Breviate or Maſſe-book.

Brevity. Shortneſſe.

Breviary. A ſummary or compendious abridgment; alſo, a Liturgy book, containing Latine prayers uſed among the Papiſts. It is divided into two parts; *pars æſtivalis,* for ſummer; and *pars hyemalis,* for winter. *Miſſale,* is another Liturgy book of theirs, ſhewing the rites and ceremonies uſed by them in the *Maſſe.*

Breviate. *A* brief, note, little or ſhort writing.

Brigade. *A* troop, crue, or company.

Brigandine. *A* coat of defence.

Brigantine. *A* kind of ſmall light ſhip.

Brime. *A* term uſed among hunters when the wild Boare goeth to the female.

Brocage. Meanes uſed by

by a ſpokeſman; as alſo his rewards, or the recompence of his paines.

Broches. The firſt head or hornes of a Hart or Stag.

Brocke. See Badger.

Brocket. A red Deer two yeer old.

Brothell. *A* houſe of diſhoneſty.

Brothelry. Diſhoneſty, baudery.

Browniſt. *A* diſciple or follower of one *Brown*, a notorious ſeparatiſt and apoſtate from the Church of *England* in Queen *Elizabeths* dayes.

Bruit. A report ſpread abroad; a rumour or report.

Brumall. Of or belonging to winter.

Brute. Beaſtly, barbarous.

Brutiſh. The ſame.

Brutiſhneſſe. Beaſtlineſſe, barbarous behaviour.

Budge. *A* furre of a kind of Kid in other Countries.

Buffe. *A* Beaſt like a Bull, with a very long mane; This beaſt breedeth in the woods of Germany.

Buffoon. *A* merry fool, jeſter, or Paraſite.

Bugle. The ſame that Buffe is; ſometime a black horn.

Bull. *A* writ, commiſſion, or letter ſealed and ſent from the Pope; alſo an improper, incongruous, or ridiculous ſpeech or expreſſion.

Bullion. Silver unrefined, not yet made in money. Silver or Gold in the maſſe or billot.

Burdon. *A* deep baſe.

Burganet. *A* Helmet, a Head-piece.

Burgage. *A* tenure proper to Burrough towns.

Burgemaſter. *A* chief Ruler or Magiſtrate in a City, Burrough, or Town.

Burghmate. *A* Town's Court, or an aſſembly of the Magiſtrates of a town to conſult, and make laws and orders for the good government of the place.

Burglary. The breaking and entring into a houſe by

by night, with intent to steal or kill.

Burnet. A hood or attire for the head.

Burnish. To make a thing to glister or look fair by rubbing it, to polish. It is also a term among hunters, when Harts spread their hornes after they be frayed or new rubbed.

* *Burled.* It sometimes signifieth armed.

Burly. Grosse, fat, great.

Burre. The round roll of horne, next the head of a Hart.

Bursholder. A Headborough, or officer in a Borough.

Buttresses. Staies for to bear up any building, or make it strong.

Buxome. Pliant, amiable, obedient. Blith, merry.

Buxommes. Lowlinesse, humblenesse.

C

Cabal. The tradition of the Jews doctrine of religion.

Cabalist. One skilful in the doctrine of the Jewes religion.

Cachinnation. A great and hearty laughter; when one laughs till he cack again, as we say.

Cackle. To make such a noise as a hen does when she hath newly laid. To laugh, and giggle.

Cathos. An herb of red colour, growing in India, which is of vertue against the stone, and to provoke urine.

Cacodæmon. An evil spirit; a Devil.

Cadence. The falling of the voyce.

Caiole. To amuse, to cast a mist before one, by fair words, with a purpose to deceive, or undermine.

Caitif. A wretch, or wicked person.

Calaber. A little gray beast of the bigness of a Squirrill, whose skin is used for furre.

Calamarie. A fish which hath his head between his hinder part and his belly, with two bones, one like a knife, the other like a quil, whereof he is called by some a Cutle fish.

Calcinate, Or *Calcine.*

To

To burn; to bring metals into powder by burning.

Calcination. A burning, a turning into aſhes.

Calculate. To caſt account, to reckon.

Calculation. An account, a reckoning.

Calends. It ſignifieth properly, the firſt day of every moneth, being ſpoken alone by it ſelf. If *Pridie* be placed before it, then it ſignifieth the laſt day of the moneth going before, as *Pridie, Calend, Januarii,* is the laſt day of December. If any number be placed with it, it ſignifieth that day in the former moneth, which cometh ſo much before the moneth named; as the tenth Calends of March is the twentieth day of February, becauſe if one begin at March, & reckon backwards, that twentieth day is the tenth day before March. In March, May, July, and October, the Calends begin at the ſixteenth day, in other months at the fourteenth, which Calends muſt ever beare the name of the moneth following, and be numbred backward from the firſt day of the ſaid following moneths.

Calfe. The Fawne or young one of a Red Deer.

Calefie. To make warm.

Calefaction. A making warm, or heating.

Caliginous. Dimme, obſcure, miſty, almoſt dark.

Caliph. A King or Potentate. The Perſians uſe to call their Princes or Emperours by this name.

Callette. A lewd woman.

Callidity. Subtilty, craftineſſe.

Caltbrop. an inſtrument uſed ſometime in War. It is a little thing made with four pricks of iron; of ſuch a faſhion, that which way ſoever it be thrown, one point will alwayes ſtick up like a nail, to ſpoil the enemies horſe feet.

Caligraphy. Fair writing.

Calico. A certain kind of ſtuffe; ſo named, from *Calicut,*

Calicut. a Countrey in the Indies, from whence it is brought to us.

Caliope. A name of one of the nine Muſes.

Calviniſt. One of Calvins religion; a follower of Calvin.

Calumniate. To ſlander: to belie one ſhamefully; to accuſe falſly.

Calumniation. Slanderous lying.

* *Camoyſe.* Crooked upward, as commonly, the noſes of black Moores be.

Camerade. A chamberfellow, one with whom is holden intimate acquaintance, and familiarity.

Camphire. A kinde of Gumme, as *Avicen* writeth. But *Platearius* affirmeth it to be the juyce of an herb. It is white of colour, and cold and dry in operation.

Cancel. To deface, cut or blot out.

* *Canceline.* Chamlet.

Candid. White, fair; alſo gentle, courteous, fair-conditioned; alſo upright, ſincere.

Candour. Courteſie, ingenuity, uprightneſſe, fairneſſe.

Caniculare. See Dog-dayes.

Canine. Dogged, doglike.

Canker. A hard ſwelling in the veines, being overcharged with hot melancholly humours. It is called a Canker, becauſe the veines ſo ſwollen are like unto the claws of a Crab. This diſeaſe may happen in any part of the body, but moſt commonly in womens breaſts; by reaſon of their ſpongy hollowneſſe, and great number of veines there meeting. If it continue long, it is very hard to cure, becauſe gentle medicines will do no good, and ſtrong do increaſe the raging malice of it.

Cannibal. A barbarous ſavage perſon: one that eateth mans fleſh.

Canon. A Greek word, properly ſignifying a rule or line, to make any thing ſtraight, or to try the ſtraightneſſe of it. Here-

of

of Lawes or Decrees for Church Government are called Canons. And certain times of prayer uſed by Churchmen, were called Canonicall houres of prayer.

Canonicall. Approved by common or exact rule.

Canoniſt. A profeſſor or practiſer in the Canon Law.

Canonier. He that ſhooteth in great Ordnance.

Canonize. To declare and pronounce one for a Saint.

Canonization. The ſolemnity of Canonizing or pronouncing one to be a Saint.

Cantharides. Certain Flyes ſhining like gold, breeding in the tops of Aſhe and Olive trees beyond Sea. They are ſometime uſed by Phyſitians, to raiſe bliſters in the body; but their heads, wings, and feet muſt be caſt away. The juyce of them is poyſonous.

Canticle. A Sonnet.

Cap a pe. From head to foot; from top to bottom, throughout.

Canton. A term in Heraldry; and it is a little ſquare corner in the upper part of an Eſcoutcheon.

Canvas. To ſift out a matter; to ſue for.

Cape. A corner of land ſhooting out into the Sea; a Promontory.

Capability, or *Capacity.* An aptneſſe to contain, receive, or hold a thing. Apprehenſion or or Underſtanding.

Capable. Which can contain or hold a thing.

Caparaſon. Bards or Traping for a horſe.

Capers. A prickly plant, almoſt like to brambles, growing in Spain, Italy, and other hot Countries. The root hereof is much uſed in Phyſick, againſt obſtructions of the ſpleen or milt. The flowers and leaves are brought hither from Spain, preſerved in brine, and are commonly eaten with Mutton. They ſtirre up the appetite, warm the ſtomack, and open the ſtoppings of the liver

liver and milt.

Capital. Chief principall; ſometime deadly, mortal, abominable.

Capite. A tenure, when a man holdeth lands, immediately of the king, as of his Crown.

Capitole. an ancient palace in Rome, ſo called.

Capitulate. To draw or bring into Chapters; to article, to treat or agree upon articles.

Capuchin. A Fryer of S. *Francis* order, wearing a cowle or capouche, but no ſhirt nor breeches.

Capriole. Leaping of a horſe above ground, called by horſemen, the Goats leap.

Capricious. Humerous, fantaſtical.

Capricorn. One of the twelve ſigns in the Zodiack. When the Sun is in this ſign, the dayes are at the ſhorteſt, and then is the *Winter Solſtice.* And becauſe the Sun, when it is come ſo low, does return back again, and the dayes begin to encreaſe, it is therefore called the *Tropick* of Capricorn.

Capſtand. an inſtrument to wind up things of great weight; ſome call it a Crane; others, a Capſtake.

Captious. Short, quick, carping, or catching at others words, quarrelſome in demands.

Captivate. To take priſoner, or bring into captivity.

Captivity. Bondage, impriſonment.

Caranna. A Gumme brought out of the Weſt Indies, of great vertue againſt aches proceeding of cold cauſes.

Carbine. A Petronel, or horſemans piece; as alſo an horſeman that ſerveth therewith.

Carbonado. A raſher, or any thing that is broiled, upon the coales.

Carbuncle. It hath two ſignifications, namely a precious ſtone, and a dangerous ſore. 1. Carbuncle ſtone, is bright, of the colour of fire. It hath many vertues, but chiefly prevaileth againſt the danger

ger of infectious ayr. The beſt of theſe ſtones will ſhine in darkneſſe, like a burning coal, as *Albertus* writeth, himſelf hath ſeen. Others ſhine but a little, and are leſſe eſteemed; but ſuch as ſhine not at all, are ſcarce of any reckoning: theſe ſtones are found in ſome Countreys of *Africa*. 2. Carbuncle diſeaſe, is a botch or ulcer, or plague-ſore, (otherwiſe called by a Greek name, *Anthrax*) cauſed of groſſe hot blood, which raiſeth bliſters, and burneth the skin: This ulcer is ever accompanied with a Feaver.

Cardones. An herbe in India, of vertue to heal ſores.

Careſſe. To uſe kindly, to make much, by words, or deeds.

Carlo Sancto. A root growing in the Weſt Indies, of a pleaſant ſmell and bitter taſte, the rynde whereof being chewed, draweth down fleame and humours from the head, and being drunken in powder is good againſt divers inward diſeaſes.

Carcanet. A ſmall chain.

Cardinal. Chief, principal; alſo, the name an Eccleſiaſtical dignity, next to the Popes. Of theſe there be ſundry kinds, as Prieſts Cardinals, Deacon Cardinals, &c. of which, ſee Onuphrius, *De origine Cardinalatus.*

Carnal. Fleſhly.

Carnality. Fleſhlineſſe.

Carneval. Shrovetide; ſo called, of the Italians and French, and ſignifying, Farewel fleſh.

Carnoſity. Fulneſſe of fleſh; fleſhineſſe.

Carol. A Chriſtmas ſong; ſometime a dance.

Carouſe. To quaffe, tipple, and drink whole cups.

Carpe. To check, taunt, or rebuke.

Careere A ſhort ſwift race with a Horſe, as at Juſts, Tournaments.

Carrike. A great ſhip of burden.

Carthuſian. A Fryer ſo called, ſuch as they ſometime

time of the Charter houſe in *London*.

Caſani. India bread.

Caſhier. To diſcharge, or turn out of office or ſervice.

Caſia. It is commonly taken for Cinnamome. Poets underſtand often by it, ſome ſweet ſmelling herb; as *Virg. Eclog.*

Tum Caſia atque aliis intexens ſuavibus herbis.

Alſo *Ovid*, *Quo ſimul ac Caſiæ & nardi lenis ariſtas,*
Quaſſaque cum fulva ſubſtravit Cinnama myrrha.

Lactantius alſo; *De Phœnice.*

Cinnama dehinc, auramque procul ſpirantis amomi;
Congerit & mixto balſama cum folio.
Non Caſiæ mitis, nec olentis vimen acanthi,
Nec thuris Lachrymæ, guttaque pinguis abeſt.

Where we ſee that ſignifie two things. Some, Caſia and Cinnamome, think it to be Lavender. For mine own part, I know not certainly what Engliſh name or interpretation to give it.

Caſſia fiſtula. A fruit growing in *Arabia* and *Syria*, which is round, black, and long, almoſt as ones arm, of the bigneſſe of a Thumb. The outſide hereof is hard; within it, is contained the ſeed, and a black ſubſtance ſoft and ſweet, which is much uſed in Phyſick, as a gentle purger of the inward parts.

Caſſia lignea. A ſweet wood much like Cinnamome, and of the nature of Cinnamome.

Caſtation. A Caſſing, quaſhing, or annulling.

Caſtigate. To chaſtiſe, to correct.

Caſtigation. A chaſtiſing, a correction.

Caſtleward, otherwiſe written Caſtle gard. A payment made by ſome dwelling within a certain compaſſe of a Caſtle, for the

the maintenance of those that do watch and ward the Castle; also the circuit of land, which oweth this service.

Castoreum. See Bever.

Castrametation. Encamping.

Castration. A yielding, or cutting away the stones.

Casual That which happeneth by chance, doubtful, uncertain.

Casualty. Chance, fortune, hap-hazard.

Casuist. One that writes of the Cases of Conscience.

Catadupa. A place in Ethiopia so called, where the great river *Nilus* falleth from high Mountainous rocks with such violence, that the continual noise thereof, maketh the people there dwelling to become deaf.

Catalogue. A roll, a bill, a register of names or other things.

Catamite. a Ganimede or Ingle; that is, a boy hired to be used contrary to nature, to commit Sodomy with.

Cataplasme. It signifieth properly a medicine, which is made of divers herbs, either bruised or boyled in water, and so applyed outwardly to the body. If there be oyl added, it is not then called a *Cataplasme*, but an Emplaster.

Catarrhact. A distillation of humours out of the eyes; also, a great fall of waters from an high place.

Catarrhe. A distillation of wateriſh humours out of the head, into the mouth and throat, caused by a cold and sometime hot distemperature of the brain.

Catastrophe. The conclusion, end, or upshot of a Comedy; a sudden alteration.

Catechetical, or *Catechistical.* Belonging to the Catechisme.

Catechumen. A novice, or one newly instructed in matters of faith, by word of mouth.

Category. In the Greek tongue it properly signifi-

eth an accuſation. It is alſo a term uſed in Logick, which ſhall after be explicated in the word *Predicament*.

Categorical axiome, A ſimple axiome or propoſition, not compounded of any conjunction, as, *Peter* is a man.

Catenation. a linking, or joyning together as it were with a chain.

Cathedral. Of or belonging to a Biſhops Chair.

Catholicon. A certain compoſition in Phyſick, ſo termed, becauſe it purgeth all kind of humours.

Catholick. A Greek word, ſignifying univerſal, or general. Alſo, One that is Orthodox in opinion, that holdeth the general and right received faith. The Papiſts call themſelves by this name; and we ſometimes take the word, *catholick*, for a Papiſt.

Catoblepa. A ſtrange beaſt that killeth a man onely with the ſight of it; ſome think it to be the Baſilisk, or Cockatriſe.

Cavallier. A horſeman, or one that ſerveth in the warrs on horſeback; but of late become a nick-name, or term, by way of reproach, by ſome given and caſt upon ſuch as by ſiding and taking part with the King, have been ſuſpected and cenſured, of diſaffection to the Parliament.

Cavallerie. Or *Cavalry*. The horſemen of an army, alſo horſemanſhip.

Cavearee. A ſtrange meat like black ſope, made (as is ſaid) of the Roe of a Sturgeon.

Caveat. A warning, an admonition to take heed.

Caverne. A hole or Cave in the earth.

Caveſan. A falſe rain, or head-ſtrian, to lead or hold a horſe by.

Cavill. To mock or flout in words; to reaſon overthwartly, to wrangle. Alſo, Contention, ſtrife; a frivolous ſcruple or flam; a mere trick of evaſion.

Cavity. Hollowneſſe.

Canſtick. A medicine that

that burneth; and is uſed when a diſeaſe cannot otherwiſe be maſtered: burning.

Cautele. A taking heed.

Cautelous. Wary, circumſpect.

Cauterize. To burn: to ſear.

Caution. A warning or watchword given to take heed: ſometime a great heedfulneſſe, or wary carriage in a thing.

Cedar. A tall great tree, which groweth in *Africa*, and *Syria*, ſtraight upright like the Firre tree. The leaves are ſmall and thick, of a ſweet ſmell: This Tree hath fruit on it, all times of the yeat, which fruit is like that of the Pine and Firre Tree, but greater and harder.

Celebrate. To ſpeak, or write very honourably in praiſe of any thing: alſo to rehearſe often: and ſometime to keep a feſtival day, or other time with great ſolemnity.

Celebration. The ſolemnization of a feaſt.

Celebrious. Famous.

Celebrity. Great reſort to a place; famouſneſſe, renown.

Celerity. Swiftneſſe, ſpeed.

Celeſtial. Heavenly.

Cell. A ſmall houſe of religion, not ſubſiſting of it ſelf, but dependent on, and ſubordinate to a ſuperiour Monaſtery.

Cellarage. The duty paid for laying in wine into a Cellar.

Celſitude. Highneſſe.

Cement. Morter; Lime.

Cenotaphe. A monument, hearſe, or empty tombe, erected in honour of a great perſon.

Cenſer. A veſſel to burn Frankincenſe in.

Cenſor. A grave Officer having authority to controll and correct manners.

Cenſorean. Belonging to a Cenſor.

Cenſoreous. Rigid; or, given to carp and except without cauſe.

Cenſual. Yielding rent.

Cenſure. A judgment; an opinion.

Centaures. People of

Theſſaly, which becauſe they firſt rid on Horſes, were ſuppoſed to be half men, and half horſes. Poets fein they were begotten by *Ixion* upon a cloud, made in the likeneſſe of *Juno*. They warred on the Lapithes, and were overcome by *Hercules*.

Centenary. Containing the number of a hundred.

Center. The point in the midſt of a round circle, or the inward middle part of a globe. Wherefore the earth is called the Center of the world, becauſe it is in the midſt thereof.

Centurion. *A* Captain over a hundred footmen.

Century. *A* hundreth of any thing.

Ceremonial. Belonging to rites (eſpecially religious.

Certes. Surely; certainly, verily, truly.

Certificate. *A* writing which teſtifieth the certainty of a thing.

Ceruſſe. White Lead, oftentimes uſed by Surgeons in oyntments and playſters. Some women make painting therewith.

Ceſſation. *A* ceaſing, ſtaying, intermiſſion, diſcontinuance, leaving off for a time.

Ceterach. Otherwiſe called Fingerfern; an herb which hath neither ſtalk, flower, nor ſeed. It is much uſed in Phyſick againſt the black Jaundiſe, quartaine agues, and ſtopping of the ſpleen.

Chaffer. To buy and ſell, to play the merchant.

Chalons. Blankets, Coverings.

Chameleon. *A* little beaſt like a Lizard, having a rough ſcaly skin, ſtraight legs, ſharp clawes, a ſlow pace like a Tortois, and a long wreathed tail: He changeth himſelf quickly into any colour that he ſitteth upon, except white and red: wherefore men that are inconſtant and fickle, are ſometime called *Chameleons*. This beaſt (as is ſaid) is nouriſhed onely with ayr.

Chamfering. *A* ſmall gutter or furrow made by art upon ſome pillars of ſtone

ſtone or timber.

Champerty. See Champertours.

Champertours. Thoſe that ſtirre others to go to law, and bear the charges thereof themſelves, to the end they may have part of the land, or other thing in variance.

Champion, or Champaigne. Plain and open ground, without trees or hills.

Chancellour. A chief officer in a ſpiritual Court: alſo the Lord or chiefe Judge in the Chancery.

Chancery. The Court of equity and conſcience: The uſe of this Court is for the moderating of other Courts, that are more ſtrictly tyed to the letter of the Law.

Chantery. A Church, Chappel, or other like Oratory erected and indued with lands, or other yearly revenues for the maintenance of one or more Prieſts to ſing Maſſe daily for the ſoules of the founders, and ſuch others as they appoint: the Prieſt officiating there, being therefore called a Chantery Prieſt.

Chantor. A ſinger.

Chaos. A great confuſed and diſordetly heap, out of which Poets imagined all things to be made.

Chaplet. A Garland or Wreath; an attire for the head, made of Gold, Pearl, or other coſtly, or curious ſtuffe, uſed to be faſtned behind; in manner of a folded roll or garland. Popiſh beads alſo, to which they are wont to repeat their *Pater noſter*, and *Ave Maria*, to a certain number, are called *Chaplets.*

Chapter, as in Dean and Chapter, which is a body or company of Clergy men in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, whoſe head is the Biſhop, who, in matters of greater conſequence and concernment, makes them of his counſel, and takes their conſent along with him, by the example of the primitive Biſhop governing

by the advice of his Presbyters; and to whom the government devolves in the vacancy of the See. The word also signifies the place of their assembling, or Chapter-house.

Character. The forme of a letter. A mark, sign, or stamp made in any thing.

Charactery. A writing by Characters, or by strange marks.

Charles wayne. Certain Stars winding about the North pole of the world, in fashion like foure wheeles and horses drawing it. Poets fein that *Calisto*, King *Lycaons* daughter, having had a child by *Jupiter*, was by *Juno* in despight turned into a Bear, and that *Jupiter* changing *Calisto* afterward, into this figure of Stars, for that cause, in Greek it is called *Arctos*, which signifieth a Bear.

Charnel house. A place to lay sculles, and bones of dead men in.

Charon. The Ferriman of hell; who (as the Poets fain) carried the soules of such as were dead over *Styx*, *Acheron*, and *Cocytus*, (the three rivers of hell) into the Elysian fields.

Chart. A writing, a written deed.

Charter. A writing, whereby the King makes a grant to any person or persons of any liberty, priviledge, pardon, or other thing: Also writeings betweene private men, are sometime so called.

Chartulary. A Register, roll, or book, wherein charters are recorded.

Chat. Talk: most commonly it is used in the worst sense, as it is opposed to serious. To talk, to prattle, to tell merry tales.

Chattel. A Law term, whereof there be two kinds, namely Chattels real, and Chattels personal. Chattels reall, are leases, or wards. Chattels personal, are all moveable goods, as money, plate, cattel, &c.

Chaunter.

Chaunter. A ſinger.

Cheate. To couſin, to deceive.

Cheating. Couſenage.

Cherubin. One of the higheſt Order of Angels: See Hierarchy.

Cheek varniſh. Painting uſed by ſome women.

Cheveron. a term in Heraldry; it ſtands in the middle of the Scutcheon, riſing with an acute angle in the midſt, like the rafter or covering of an houſe.

Cheviſance. Merchandiſe, bargaining.

Chief. A Term in Heraldry; and it is like a barre, which ſtandeth in the upper part or head of the Coat of Eſcoutcheon: whence it hath its name; for *chief* in *French*, ſignifies a head.

Childermas day. Innocents day.

China. A hard knotty root brought out of the Eaſt Indies, of a reddiſh colour: It is very comfortable to nature, and uſed often in reſtoratiues and dyet drinks.

Chirke. To make a noiſe, as by craſhing the teeth.

Chiromancy. See Divination.

Chivalry. Knighthood; the knowledg of a Knight, or Nobleman in feates of armes; alſo the tenure by Knights ſervice.

Chivancy. Chivalry; riding. So Chaucers Interpreter; but I conceive with a miſtake for Chivancie, or Cheuancie. See the Squires Prologue.

Choral. Pertaining to the Quire.

Chorography. The deſcription of a country: adj. *Chorographical.*

Chriſme. A Greek word, ſignifying an Oyntment wherewith children baptiſed were anointed; ſometime it is taken for a white linnen cloth, wrapped about an infant after it is newly chriſtened.

Chriſmatory. A veſſel to carry oyl in.

Chriſt. The ſirname of our Saviour, ſignifying anointed.

Chronologer. One skilful in Chronicles.

Chronology. The know-

ledge of old Stories.

Chryſocal. A kinde of mineral found like Sand in the veins of ſome mettals.

Chryſolite. A ſtone of the colour of Gold, which ſhineth brighteſt in the morning, and receiveth harm if it be held too neer the fire.

Chylus. The white juyce of digeſted meat; the matter whereof our bloud is made.

Chymeraes. Idle conceits; wild phanſies and conceptions of the brain; Caſtles in the ayr; Poetical and imaginary monſters. There is a Mountain in Lycia of that name; out of which iſſued fire, on the top whereof feed *Lyons*, in the middle *Goats*, and at the foot *Serpents*: hence the Poetical fiction of the *Chemera*, that it is a monſter breathing fire, having the head and breaſt of a Lyon, the belly of a Goat, and the tail of a Dragon.

Chymical. Of, or belonging to a Chymiſt.

Chymiſt. A Phyſician, following the method of *Paracelſus*.

Cimbal. An old muſical inſtrument, made in ſome places of two or mo plates of braſſe, which with beating together, made a ringing noiſe.

Cimiſſe. A noyſome little worm, flat and red, which raiſeth wheals where it biteth: If it be broken, it yeeldeth a ſtinking ſmell.

Cimmerian. Darkneſſe. Continual darkneſſe; ſo called from the Cimmerii, whereof there are two ſorts: one, a people about Boſphorus, Northeaſt from Greece, whoſe Countrey is alwayes dark, by reaſon of the far diſtance of the Sun; the other, a people of Italy, between Baiæ, and Cumæ, who dwell in caves, and are invironed with very high hills.

Cinoper. A ſoft red ſtone, found in mines, otherwiſe called Vermillion. The Paynims did uſe to paint their idols therewith, and themſelves in publick feaſts

feasts and solemnities, as we read, that *Camillus* when he triumphed in Rome was painted with this Vermillion: So *Virgil* speaking in his tenth *Eclog*, of the shepherds god *Pan*, saith, that he was seen,

Sanguineis ebuli baccis minioque rubentem.
With bloody Walwort berries staynd,
and with Vermilion red.

Cincanter. It comes from the *French* word *Cinquante*, (pronounced *Cincante*,) which signifies *Fifty*, as the latine word *Quinquaginta* also doth. But we use the word of one that is well stricken in years, as when we say, *An old Cincanter*, or (as some pronounce it) *Cincater*.

Cinque Ports. Five haven Towns in our Countrey, which have many liberties. They are *Hasting*; *Romnie*, *Hethe*, *Dover*, and *Sandwich*.

Circular. That which is round in compasse.

Circulation. A sublimeing, extracting, or distilling of water or oyl by a Lembick; so termed, because the vapour, before it be desolved into either, seemes to go round or circle-wise.

Circumcise. To cut off the foreskin of a mans privy parts; which was a religious ceremony among all the Hebrewes after *Abraham*, to whom God first commanded it.

Circumcision. A cutting off of the foreskin. See Circumcise.

Circumference. The outer part of any round circle: The ring or round compasse of a wheel.

Circumlocution. A long circumstance; a speaking of many words, where few may suffice.

Circumscribe. To compasse round, to draw a line about. Subst. Circumscription.

Circumscriptible. That which

wich may be limited, or contained within bounds.

Circumſpect. Wiſe, wary, heedful.

Circumſpection. Caution, warineſſe, diligence.

Circumvent. To compaſſe in; to deceive one craftily.

Circumvolution. A wraping or folding; alſo a rolling or tumbling about.

Cite. To warn one to appear, to ſummon; alſo to Quote an author, to alledge a text or place of Scripture, or the like.

Citation. A warning one to appear.

Citrine. Yellow.

Cittadel. A caſtle with a ſmall garriſon to keep a Town in awe; a Fortreſs of a City.

Civet. A ſweet ſubſtance like muſk. It is ſaid to be the dung of the beaſt Hyena.

Civilize. To make civill.

Clamour. A great cry or noiſe.

Clamorous. Crying out, or exclaiming.

Clancularly. Cloſely, covertly, privately.

Clandeſtine. Privy, cloſe, ſecret, hidden.

Clarentius. One of the Kings of armes, whoſe office is to diſpoſe, the funerals of Knights and Eſquires of the ſouth ſide of Trent.

Clarifie. To make clear.

Clarity. Nobleneſſe, clearneſſe.

Claſſis. A convention, or aſſembly of Divines, within a certain diviſion, to confer, conſider of, and order matters of Eccleſiaſtical politie, in a Presbyterian way. Alſo a rank, order, or diſtribution of people (or other things) according to their ſeveral degrees.

Claſſical. Approved, authentical. Authors of beſt note, and generally applauded, are called *Claſſical.*

Clauſe. A ſhort ſentence.

Cloiſtral. Of or belonging to a Cloyſter.

* *Cleeped*, or *Ycleeped.* An old word, ſignifying named.

named, or called.

Clemency. Mercy, gentleneſſe.

Clement. Merciful, pitiful.

Clergy. Signifies not onely ſuch as are of the Miniſtery, but withal, a plea to an Indictment, when the priſoner prayeth to have his book.

Clew. A bottome of thread, ſilk, yarn, &c.

Client. One that asketh counſel of a Lawyer.

Clime. See *Climate.*

Climacterical. A Greek word ſignifying an account or reckoning, made by certaine degrees or ſteps. Some have hereby divided the age of mans life after this manner. The ſeventh year they reckon for dangerous; and and by this account the 14. 21. 28. 35, &c. are climacterical years. Likewiſe the ninth year is eſteemed equally as dangerous, and by this account, the 18. 27. 37. &c. are called Climacterical years. But the moſt noted and famous Climacterical year, is at the age of 63. becauſe both accounts do meet in this number; namely, 7 times 9. and 9 times 7. And this is held the moſt dangerous year of all other.

Climate. A term uſed in Coſmographie. It ſignifieth a portion of the world, between North and South, containing ſome notable difference in the Sun riſing.

Clinch. To draw together, as one doth the fiſt, or the Smith a nail. Alſo a Jeſt, merry conceit, or playing upon a word.

Clio. A name of one of the nine Muſes.

Cliſter. vide *Gliſter.*

Cloake. To cover or hide.

Cloſhe. An uſual game, called by ſome nine pins, cules, or kittle.

* *Clum.* A note of ſilence.

Coacervation. A heaping together.

Coaction. Conſtraint.

Coactive. Conſtraining.

Coadjutor. A fellow-helper.

Coætaneous

Coetaneous. Which is of the ſame age.

Coagulate. To turn to curds; to curdle together.

Coca. An herb in *India*, the leaves whereof being bruiſed and mixt with the powder of Cockles or Oyſters in their ſhells burnt, the *Indians* uſe in little balles to carry in their mouthes, to preſerve them from famine or great dryth.

Cockatrice. See Baſiliſk.

Cocker. To pamper; to be over nice and curious over one, or to let one have too much of his will.

Cockney. It is ſometimes taken for a child that is tenderly or wantonly brought up. Or for one that hath been brought up in ſome great Town, and knows nothing of the Country faſhion. It is uſed alſo for a *Londoner*, or one born in or near the city; and (as we ſay) within the ſound of Bow-bell.

Codicill. A little book; alſo an addition or ſupplement added to a Will after the finiſhing thereof.

Coequall. Equal in degree with another.

Coertion. A reſtraint, compulſion, conſtraining, a keeping in ſubjection, puniſhment. adj. Coercive.

Coeſſential. Of the ſame eſſence or ſubſtance.

Coeternal. Equal in eternity with another.

Cognation. Alliance, kindred.

Cogitation. A thinking.

Cogniſance. A badge; alſo the power and right of a Court to intermeddle in cauſes, and to hold plea of things.

Cognition. Knowledge.

Cohabite. To dwell with, or together.

Cohere. To cleave, ſtick, or hang together.

Coherence. An agreement or hanging together.

Cohibite. To let, reſtrain, or hold in.

Coincident. Falling in with; hapning together; concurring; jumping (and fadging)

fadging) one with another.

Collapſed. Slid, or fallen down.

Collateral. Sidewayes, or joyning to the ſide. Every degree of kinred is either lineal or collateral: The lineal is that which cometh from the Grandfather to the Father, from the Father to the Son, and ſo ſtill right downward.: *Collateral*, is that which cometh ſidewayes, as firſt between brothers and ſiſters, then between their children, &c. Alſo Unckles, Aunts, and all Couſins are contained under this terme of *Collaterall* kindred.

Collation, A ſhort banquet.

Colleague. A companion, or one joyned in office with another.

Collect. To gather together. Alſo a prayer, whoſe matter is chiefly collected from the proper leſſons for the day, and thence ſo called.

Collection. A gathering.

Collective. Gathering, or that gathereth part together.

Collegiate. Belonging to a Colledge.

Colliquation. A melting, or diſſolving: alſo a dangerous Flux by ſcouring.

Colliſion. a daſhing or beating together.

Collocation. A placing together.

Colloquie. A talking or conferring together.

Colluſion. Deceit, couſenage. It is alſo a terme uſed in law, when an action is brought againſt one, by his own agreement.

Collyrie. A phyſical term ſignifying any medicine for the eyes.

Colon. A mark of a ſentence not fully ended; which is made with two pricks thus (:)

Colonel. A Commander in an army, having under him 10 Troops, or a 1000 men.

Colony, Among the Romans, when their city was too full of Inhabitants, they uſed to withdraw a certain number, to dwell in ſome other place, which number

number ſo withdrawn, as alſo the place to which they were ſent, was called by the name of *Colony*.

Coloquintida. A kind of wilde Gourd, which the Perſians name Gall of the earth, becauſe it deſtroyeth all herbs, neer which it groweth. It is round, having a thinne yellow rinde, (when it is ripe) and the inner pare open, and ſpongi: full of gray ſeed. If there grow but one upon a plant, it muſt be thrown away, becauſe it will be too violent in operation. This fruit is often uſed in phyſick, to purge ſlimy groſſe humours from the ſinews and joynts; but muſt be well prepared, for that otherwiſe it is very dangerous.

Coloſſe. an Image or ſtatue of exceeding greatneſſe, made ſometime by the old Emperours of Rome. There was one ſuch image in the Iſle of Rhodes, dedicated to the Sun, of one hundred and five foot long, the thumb of which image few men could fathome.

Columbine. Dovelike.

Columne. A pillar; or a *Column* in a book, that is when the page is not in one continued line, but conſiſts, as it were, of two Counter parts in the ſame page: as is to be ſeen all along the ſeveral pages of this book.

Colure. Two imagined circles in the heavens, drawn both through the Poles; whereof one paſſeth through Aries and Libra, the other through Cander and Capricorn: So that they divide the Zodiack, and the whole heavens into four even parts.

Combate. A fight between two, allowed by the law for tryal of ſome controverſie.

Combatant. He that fighteth or is to fight a Combate.

Combine. To couple or joyn together.

Combination. A coupling or joyning together.

Combuſt. Burnt or ſcorched; a planet is ſaid to be combuſt,

combuſt, when he is under the Sun beames, or within certaine degrees of them.

Combuſtible. That which will ſoon be ſet on fire and conſumed: apt or eaſie to be burned.

Combuſtion. *A* burning; alſo a Tumult, ſedition, &c.

Comedy. A play or interlude, the beginning whereof is ever full of troubles, and the end joy, full. Among the Greeks *Eupolis*, *Ariſtophanes* and *Cratinus*, were the chief comical Poets, among the Latines *Plautus* and *Terence*.

Comedian. *A* player or writer of Comedies.

Comet. *A* blazing ſtar. It is properly a great quantity of hot and dry exhalations drawn up from the earth, by the attractive vertue of ſtarres into the higheſt region of the ayr, where being neer the Element of fire, it is inflamed, and there moved round, according to the motion of the ſtar, under which it is grown, or the motion of the ayr, in thoſe high parts.

Comick, or *Comical.* That which pertaineth to Comedies: alſo pleaſant or merry.

Comma. *A* mark often uſed in writing and printing, which is made thus (,)

Commemorate. To rehearſe or make mention.

Commemoration. *A* rehearſal, a remembrance.

Commence. To begin, to enter an action againſt one; to make a degree in the univerſity; as to proceed Doctor, Maſter of Arts, and the like; thence the time of the year ſet apart eſpecially for taking thoſe degrees, is called the *Commencement*, or Act.

Commendatory. Which recommendeth one; that which hath commendations onely written in it.

Comment. Notes of inſtruction ſet in ſome books, to expound ſuch things as cannot eaſily be underſtood. Sometime it is taken for a lie or fayned tale.

Commentary. See *Comment.*

Commentator. An expositor, or expounder of a text.

Commentitious. Feined, counterfeit.

Commerce. Converſation, entercourſe of merchandiſe; common traffique.

Comination. A vehement threatening.

Commiſerate. To take pity or compaſſion upon any.

Commiſeration. Pity or compaſſion.

Commiſſary. One that hath ſpiritual juriſdiction in ſoure out places of a Dioceſſe, ſo far diſtant from the chief City, that it were too great trouble to ſummon people to it. It is a Military term alſo, uſed for one that is Muſter-maſter to an army.

Commiſſion. A writing teſtifying that one or many have ſome authority in a matter of truſt, committed to their charge.

Commiſſioner. He that is in authority by vertue of a commiſſion.

Committee. He to whom a matter is committed to be decided or ordered: Hence ſuch members of one or both Houſes of Parliament, to whoſe conſideration matters are referred, and by them prepared and ripened for the Parliaments deciſion, are called *Committees.*

Commixe. To mingle together.

Commixtion. A mingling together.

Commodious. Fit, profitable.

Commonalty. The common people.

Commotion. a great ſtir, a hurly burly.

Commune, To confer, or talk with.

Communicable. That which may be imparted unto another.

Communicate. To participate, impart, mix with, take, or give part of; alſo as Commune.

Communion. a partaking together; alſo, the Lords-Supper.

Community. Fellowſhip

in partaking together.

Commutative. Bartering, trucking, exchanging one with, or for, another.

Commutation. a changeing, especially that of a penance, or other corporal punishment, into a pecuniary mulct, or fine.

Compact. Hard knit, close joyned together; sometime bargain, agreement.

Compassionate. Pitiful, which grieveth at others harmes.

Compatible. Which can abide and agree together, and suffer one another.

Compellation. A blameing; also a calling by name.

Compendious. Brief, short, saving.

Compendium. an Epitome or Abridgment; a short way, a saving course.

Compensation. Recompence, or equal amends and satisfaction.

Compere. a companion, a Gossip.

Compensable. Able to recompence, or make amends.

Competency. Sufficiency, fitnesse.

Competent. Convenient, fit, necessary.

Competition. Strife; or a contending with another for the self same thing.

Competitour. A rivall; or one that stands in competition with another about any thing. He that sueth for the same thing with another.

Compile. To make, frame, set together, or compose.

Complacency. Delight, pleasure, joy, fellowship in.

Complement. Ceremony, Court-ship; Fulnesse, perfection, fine behaviour.

Compleat. Full, perfect.

Complexion. The temperature of the humours in mans body, which causeth the colour; sometime it signifieth painting used by women.

Complication. a folding together.

Complices. Fellowes or confederates, in lewd matters; partners.

Complot, or *Complotment.* To conspire; a conspiracy.

Comportment. Behaviour, carriage, or bearing himself.

Compose. To frame, or set together; to make, or compile: to settle.

Composition. A joyning or putting together.

Compositor. He that composeth or setteth a thing in order.

Comprehend. To contain, or conceive in the mind.

Comprehensible. Which may be contained or conceived.

Comprehension. a taking, a conceiving, or understanding of.

Compression. A pressing together.

Compromise. An agreement made by indifferent parties chosen on both sides.

Comprise. To contain, or comprehend.

Compulse. Constraint, enforcement.

Compulsion. Constraint.

Compunction. Grief, remorse, or pricking of conscience.

Compurgator. One that by oath justifies the report or oath of another to be true.

Computate. To account, cast, or reckon.

Computable. Which may be counted, reckoned, or numbred.

Computist. A Reckoner, Calculator, or caster of accounts.

Computation. An account or reckoning; a numbring.

Camerade. A companion, a good fellow.

Concatenation. A chaining or linking of things together.

Concave. Hollow.

Concavity. Hollowness.

Concession. A granting, or giving leave, a yeelding.

Concinnity. Apt, fitness, a feat contriving, or handsome setting a thing together.

Concise. Brief, short, cut off.

Concitation. an inciting, urging, provoking, or moving to.

Conclave. A private room, a closet; especially that

that wherein the Cardinals assembled themselves about the election of a new Pope.

Concoct. To digest, to boil.

Concoction. Digestion of meat in the body.

Concomitant. Accompanying. Subst. *Concomitancy.*

Concorporate. To mixe together in one body; to incorporate.

Concourse. A great assembly.

Concordant. Agreeable.

Concrete. Grown together, as water, when it is frozen. Also in Logick, *concrete*, is opposed to *abstract*; a word *abstract*, is that which notes the simple nature of a thing, without any conjunction, or mixture of accidents, and the like; as *humanitas*, *albedo*, &c. *concrete*, as, *homo*, *album*, &c. Those also are subdivided into several kinds, whereof see Logicians.

Conculcation. A treading under foot.

Concupiscence. Lust, fleshly desire.

Concupiscible. as the concupiscible faculty, which is the unreasonable, or sensual part of the soul, which covets meats, drinks, and all sorts of delights beyond measure.

Concurre. To meet together.

Condescend. To yeeld or stoop to; to agree, to joyn together Subst. *Condescention.*

Condensate. To make thick.

Condense. Thick, hard, close together.

Condigne. Worthy, due, deserved.

Condole. To lament with another, to bemoan.

Condonation. A giving, forgiving, pardoning.

Conduce. To help, or be profitable.

Conduct. To guide one in the way.

Confabulate. To talk together.

Confection. A mingling together; or that which is mingled.

Confectioner. A confit seller.

Confederate. One joyned in friendſhip, or linked with another in any practiſe, by oath or promiſe; thence called a Confederacy.

Confer. To compare together; ſometime to talk or reaſon with another.

Conference. *A* reaſoning together, or a comparing of one thing with another.

Confide. To put truſt in.

Confidence. Truſt, credit.

Confident. Very bold, aſſured; nothing doubtful.

Confine. To appoint bounds, to limit; to impriſon.

Confinement. A baniſhing into a certain or limited place.

Confines. The bounds or borders of a Countrey.

Confiſcate. Forfeited; ſeized to the Kings uſe.

Confiſcation. Forfeiture of ones goods, or ſeiſing them to the Kings uſe.

Conflagration. *A* burning, or being ſet on fire.

Conflagitate, Earneſtly to deſire.

Conflict. *A* fight, a skirmiſh, a bickering.

Conflux, or *Confluence.* *A* flowing together; a great multitude: great ſtore.

Conform. To apply or frame ones ſelf to any thing which is required of him, and ſuch a one is ſaid to be conformable.

Conformity. Likeneſſe or agreement with another thing.

Confront. To come or ſtand boldly before ones face; to face one.

Confuſe. Mixt together; mingled, out of order.

Confuſion. *A* diſorderly mingling.

Confute. To diſprove, to overthrow by argument.

Congeale. To freeze, to grow ſtiffe, or cling together with cold.

Congeſted. Heaped or gathered together.

Conglutinate. To glew together; to joyn.

Conglutination. A glewing together.

Congratulate. To rejoyce in anothers behalfe with him; or to ſignifie that we ſo rejoyce.

Congratulation. A rejoycing together.

Congregate. To gather together.

Congruent. Agreeable, meet, fit.

Congruity. Good agreement.

Conjectural. Uncertain, which may, and may not be.

Conjoyn. To joyn together.

Conjugal. Belonging to wedlock.

Conjuncture, or, *Conjunction.* A joyning or coupling together.

Conjure. To ſwear or conſpire together; to binde by oath, or under a great penalty: Subſtantive, Conjuration.

Conlatrate, To bark or carp.

Connect. To knit or tye together.

Connexion. A knitting together.

Connive, To wink at a thing.

Connivence. A ſuffering, or winking at a matter.

Connubial. Belonging to wedlock.

Connudate. To ſtrip naked.

Conſanguinity. Kindred by blood, and birth.

Conſectator. An imitator.

Conſerver. A preſerver.

Conſigne, To ſeal or print.

Conſobrina, A Siſters ſon.

Conſomniate, To dream.

Conſopiated, Lul'd aſleep.

Conſtuprate, Carnally to accompany with a woman.

Conſcientious. Godly, devout, religious, ſcrupulous, of a good conſcience.

Conſcious. Privy to a thing; Guilty.

Conſecrate, To hallow or make holy.

Conſecration. *A* making holy.

Conſectary. A concluſion neceſſarily following upon the antecedent.

Conſentaneous. agreeable, conſonant.

Conſequence. That which followeth another thing going before. Concernment.

Conſequent. Following or neceſſarily coming after another thing.

Conſerve. To preſerve or keep.

Conſerves. The juyce or ſubſtance of any thing boyled with Sugar, and ſo kept.

Conſiderate. Diſcreet, wiſe.

Conſign. To preſent, exhibit, or deliver into the hands of, to aſſign over, to lay down, as a pledge, or ſtake.

Conſiſtory. an aſſembly of Magiſtrates, a Judgement place.

Conſolatory. Comforting, which comforteth.

Conſolation. Comfort.

Conſolidate. To make firm or ſtrong; to ſoulder.

Conſonant. agreeable; alſo every letter not being a vowel, is ſo called, as B, C, D.

Conſort. *A* company; or a company of Muſitians together.

Conſpicuous. Bright, cleer.

Conſpiracy. *A* combination, Complotment, or Treaſon.

Conſpirator. One that joynes himſelf with others in a plot or conſpiracy to doe miſchief; a Traytor.

Conſpire. To plot, or joyn in conſpiracy, to concur, jump, and meet together.

Conſpurcation. A defiling or making foul.

Conſtellation. A company of ſtars together; or the influence which they work.

Conſternation. Amazement; a great fear, or aſtoniſhment.

Conſtitute. To ordain, to appoint.

Conſtitution.

Conſtitution. A decree, an ordinance; alſo the Complexion, or Temperament of the body.

Conſtruction. A joyning of words and ſentences together; alſo Expoſition, or Interpretation.

Conſubſtantial. Of the ſame ſubſtance, or eſſence.

Conſubſtantiality. Agreement in ſubſtance; the being of the ſame ſubſtance that another is of.

Conſul. *A* chief officer among the Romans; there were two choſen yearly to govern the City: Theſe Magiſtrates firſt began after the Kings were expelled, and were called *Conſuls* of the latine word *Conſulere*, becauſe they were by their office to provide and take care for the good of the common-wealth.

Conſular. Of or belonging to a Conſul.

Conſult. To take advice together.

Conſultation. An advice or deliberation taken together.

Conſummate. To finiſh, to make an end.

Conſummation. An end, a finiſhing of a matter.

Conſumption. *A* conſuming. Alſo a diſeaſe, wherein the lungs being exulcerated, there followeth a leanneſſe of all the body.

Contagion. An infection.

Contagious. Infectious.

Contaminate. To defile.

Contamination. *A* defileing.

Contemne. To deſpiſe.

Contemplate. To behold in the mind: to muſe upon.

Contemplation. A beholding in mind; a thinking upon.

Contemplative. Muſing, meditating.

Contemptible. Baſe, vile, of no account.

Contemptuous. Deſpiteful.

Conteſtation. *A* taking or calling to witneſſe, as alſo a ſtriving or brabling about a matter,

Context, Or *Contexture.* *A* joyning, interlacing, or weaving together; alſo the ſtyle or form of a book,

proceſſe, or diſcourſe.

Continency. Chaſtity, temperateneſſe.

Continent. Chaſte, ſober, temperate.

Continent. Firm land; that which is no Iſland, main land.

Contingent. Caſual, doubtful, uncertain; which may and may not be. Subſt. Contingency.

Continuate. To joyn cloſe together.

Contorſion. A wreſtling, pulling, or drawing awry.

Contract. A bargain, an agreement made; a drawing together. Or to draw together; make ſhort, or to Epitomize any thing.

Contraction. A ſhrinking together; or drawing.

Contradict. To gainſay, or ſpeak againſt.

Contradiction. A ſpeaking againſt; a withſtanding in words.

Contribute. To give with others, to allow as others do.

Contributary. which alloweth or giveth as others do.

Contribution. A giving with others, when many give together.

Contriſtate. To make ſad or ſorrowful.

Contrite. Broken; very ſorrowful; heartily repentant.

Contrition. Great inward ſorrow for ſin committed.

Controvert. To contend, ſtrive, or be at variance about a matter.

Contumacy. Stubbornneſſe, diſobedience; ſelfwill; Adj. Contumacious.

Contumelie. Reproach, ſpite, diſgrace.

Contumelious. Reproachfull; ſpiteful, diſgracefull.

Contund. To pownd or beat in a morter.

Contuſion. A beating, bruiſing, or pounding.

Convent. To bring one before a Judge.

Conventicle. A little aſſembly.

Convention. An appearing before a Judge.

Converſe. To uſe ones company, to live with.

Converſant.

Converſant. Uſing much in ones company.

Converſion. A turning from evil to good; who ſo doth, is called a Convert, whence the name of that houſe in *London*, now the Rolles, anciently called *Domus Converſorum*, i. e. the houſe of Converts, being at firſt founded by K. *Hen.* 3. for the harbour of ſuch as turned from Judaiſme to Chriſtianity.

Convict. Proved guilty of the crime whereof he is accuſed.

Conviction. A condemnation or proof of being guilty.

Convince. To overcome, to confute; To prove one guilty.

Convocate. To call together.

Convocation. An aſſembling or calling together; ſometime the company aſſembled.

Convoy. A guard for the guidance and ſafe conduct of paſſengers.

Convulſion. A ſhrinking or pulling together of the ſinews; a cramp, a pang.

Cooperate. To work together, to help.

Cooperation. A working with another, a helping.

* *Cop.* A head; the top of a thing ſtanding in height: hence coping, as of a wall.

Cope. A Church veſtment much like a large cloake.

Copall. A white Roſin of much brightneſſe brought from the Weſt Indies; the people there were wont to make perfumes thereof in their ſacrifices. It is hot in the ſecond degree, and moyſt in the firſt, and is uſed here to be burnt againſt cold diſeaſes of the brain.

Copie. Great plenty.

Copious. Plentiful, aboundant.

Copiſe. A little wood, or underwoods.

Copulation. A coupling or joyning together; adj. Copulative.

* *Coppill.* A little tuft on the top of the head.

Corail. There are two ſorts hereof, the one white, the other red; but the red

is

is beſt. It groweth like a tree in the bottome of the ſea, from whence being taken, it is by the ayr hardened into the form of a ſtone, as we ſee it. It is cold and dry in operation, good to be hanged about childrens necks, as well to rub their gums, as to preſerve them from the falling ſickneſſe.

Corbell. A ſhouldering piece cut out in ſtone, as we may ſee in walls, to bear up a poſte, ſummer, or other weight.

Corbets. Places in walls where Images ſtand.

Corbona. A cheſt or coffer in the Temple of Hieruſalem, where the treaſure that ſerved for the Prieſts uſe was kept.

Cordiall. Hearty; that which comforteth the heart.

Cordwayner. A Shooemaker.

Cormorant. The greedy water-fowl, a Sea Raven.

Corodie. an ancient term, uſed when the founders of Abbies or other religious houſes, reſerved a right in themſelves and heires, to appoint ſome perſon to have allowance of meate and drink, or other maintenance out of the houſe; and this allowance was called a *Corodie.*

Corollary. A ſurpluſage, overplus, addition to, vantage above meaſure.

Coroner. One whoſe office is principally to ſit upon ſuch as are either killed by ſome caſualty, or elſe ſuſpected to have made away themſelves, namely, to enquire and find out how they came to their ends.

Coronel. A Captain over many bands. vid. *Colonel.*

Coronation. The crowning of a King or Queen.

Corporal. Of or belonging to the body.

Corporeal. The ſame.

Corporation. A body politick, having by the kings grant a common ſeal, a a chief Officer, and inferiour perſons belonging to it.

Corpulency. Groſſeneſſe, fatneſſe; Fulneſſe of body.

Corpulent.

Corpulent. Fat and groſs.

Correlative. *A* term of Logick applyed to ſuch words as cannot be ſpoken, but there muſt be ſuppoſed ſome other word, which is neceſſarily a dependant upon it: as a Father and a Son; a Maſter and a Servant; a Captain and a Souldier; a Husband and a Wife.

Correſpondency. An agreeableneſſe, or proportion anſwering to ſome other thing.

Correſpondent. agreeable, or anſwerable to another thing.

Corrigible. That which may be corrected, or amended.

Corrival. He that is ſuiter with another, to a woman for marriage.

Corroborate. To ſtrengthen, to confirm.

Corrode. To gnaw aſunder; to waſte with gnawing.

Corroſive. *A* fretting plaiſter; any thing which laid to the body, raiſeth bliſters and maketh it ſore.

Coruſcation. *A* flaſh of lightning.

Conſignificative. Of the ſame ſignification with another thing.

Coſmography. An art, touching the deſcription of the whole world. This art by the diſtance of the circles in heaven, divideth the earth under them into her Zones and climates, and by the elevation of the Pole, conſidereth the length of the day and night, with the perfect demonſtration of the Suns riſing and going down.

Coſtive. Bound in the belly.

Covent. The whole number of religious men together dwelling in one houſe.

Coverture. *A* covering. In the Common Law it ſignifieth all the time, that a man and wife are coupled in marriage.

Couchant. Couching or lying on the ground; a term of Heraldry.

Covert. Hidden, ſecret; alſo a woodplot, or country; a place full of buſhes and trees.

Covertbaron. A married wife; a woman subject to a husband.

Coverture. In our Common Law it is sometime taken for marriage.

Covie. A flock, or company; as a Covie of Partriches, is a whole nest of them; called in Latine *Cubatio, i.e.* a whole brood, or so many as are hatched up together.

Covine. Deceit, cousenage.

Count. An Earl.

Counterchange. A mutual changing, or crosse exchange.

Countermand. To give commandment contrary to that which was commanded before.

Countermine. To mine or dig in the earth against another.

Countermure. A wall made in defence of another wall.

Counterpane The fellow copy of a deed indented.

Counterpoise. Any thing laid in weight against another thing.

Countervail. To be of equall value to another thing.

Coupe. Cut off.

* *Couth.* Known.

* *Coure.* To kneel, or stoop down.

Courtesane. A whore, a harlot, or Strumpet.

Craggy. Rocky; full of uneaven cliffs.

Cramp-fish. A fish whose nature is to make the hands of such as touch it, to be benummed or astonied, though they touch it with a long pole; it is called the *Torpedo.*

Cranny. A little hole or chink.

Crasse. Grosse, thick, dull, heavy.

Craven. A coward.

Crazy. Sickly, weak, of unperfect health.

Credence. Belief, trust.

Credible. That may be believed.

Creditor. He that lendeth or trusteth another with money, or wares.

Credulity. Easinesse of belief.

Credulous. He which easily believeth a thing.

Creed. The belief.

Cressant.

Creſſant. In Heraldry it ſignifieth the halfe Moon.

Creſt. A cop, or comb; alſo a tuft, or little plume ſtanding on the top of it.

Crime. An offence, or fault committed.

Criminal. Faulty; or that which belongeth to a fault or accuſation.

Crimination. An accuſing of, or charging with, a crime.

Criſis. A Greek word, which is interpreted judgment. In Phyſick it ſignifieth the conflict between nature and ſickneſſe; that is, the time, when either the Patient ſuddenly becometh well, or ſuddenly dyeth, or waxeth better or worſe, according to the ſtrength of his body, and violence of the diſeaſe.

Criſpe. Curled.

Criſtal. A ſubſtance like cleer glaſſe. There are two kinds hereof. One which groweth upon extream cold mountaines, being there congealed like yce, by the mineral vertue of the place, as *Albertus* writeth. Another kind groweth in the earth in ſome places of *Germany*.

Criſtalline. Made of Criſtal, or ſhining like Criſtall.

Critical. In Phyſick the fourth and ſeventh dayes are called Critical, becauſe in them Phyſitians uſe to judge of the danger of a diſeaſe: But the ſeventh is accounted the chief Critical day, & the fourth a token or ſign what the ſeventh day will be, if the Patient live ſo long. This account muſt be made according to the number of weeks thus; In the firſt week the fourth day is the token or Critical of the ſeventh day. In the ſecond week, the eleventh is the Critical of the fourteenth. In the third, the ſeventeenth is the Critical of the twentieth; for *Hippocrates* reckoneth the twentieth day for the laſt of the third week. In the fourth week, 24. is the Critical of the 27. In the fift, the 31. the Critical of the 34. In the ſixt week, the

the 37. the Critical of the 40. And ſo forth to a hundred.

Critick. The ſame that Critical is. Alſo it ſignifieth ſometime, one that hath authority, or taketh upon him to cenſure other mens acts or works written.

Crocodile. A harmfull beaſt living moſt about the River *Nilus* in Egypt. It is hatched of an egge, and groweth unto a wonderful greatneſſe, ſometime to twenty or thirty foot long. This beaſt hath no tongue, and in feeding moveth onely the upper jawe: He hath eyes like a Hog, & cruel ſharp teeth: He hath no hair, but is made much after the faſhion of an Evet, with a long tail, a long belly, and back covered all over with ſcales cloſe joyned, and of great ſtrength. Upon his feet he hath ſtrong ſharp clawes. In the day time he can ſee far, and liveth on land; in the night he is almoſt blind, and keepeth in the water. He is very bold upon thoſe he ſeeth afraid of him, and fearful if he be aſſaulted. It is written, that he will weep over a mans head, when he hath devoured the body, and then will eat up the head too. Wherefore in Latine there is a proverb, *Crocodili Lachrymæ*, Crocodiles teares, to ſignifie ſuch teares as are fained, and ſpent only with intent to deceive, or do harm.

Croches. The little buds ar branches, at the top of a Harts horn.

* *Croſt.* A cloſe.

* *Crop.* The top of any thing, which being taken off, the thing is ſaid to be cropped. To cut or clip very cloſe and neer. Alſo a yearly income of corn in harveſt is called a *Crop* of corn.

Croſier. An Archbiſhops (not a Biſhops) ſtaffe; that, with the Pall, being badges peculiar to an Archbiſhop, whileſt the Biſhops is called a *Paſtoral ſtaffe*, and hooked or crooked at the top, like unto a ſhep-

a ſhepherds, whereof the *Croſier* is faſhioned like a croſſe at the upper end, and thence became ſo called.

Croſſelet. A melting pot.

Crotayes. Dung of a Hare.

Crotchet. An odd conceit; alſo a note in muſick; whereof two of them go to the making of a minim.

Crouch. To bend unto.

Crownet. A little crown, alſo a part of a Horſe hoof is ſo called.

Cruciate. To torment, afflict, put to pain, to grieve, or vex.

Crucifix. The repreſentation of Chriſt crucified, or hanging on the Croſſe.

Crucifixion. Crucifying, or nailing to the Croſſe.

Crude. Rawe, not well digeſted.

Crudity. Rawneſſe; ill digeſtion.

Crutched Friers. An order of Fryers, wearing, as their badge or cognizance, to ſign of the croſſe on their utter garment.

Cubebs. A certain fruit ſold by Apothecaries. like unto Pepper. It cometh out of India, and is hot and dry in operation. It comforteth the braine much, and quickeneth the ſpirits, being held and chewed in the mouth. It is alſo very good to open the ſtoppings of the Liver.

Cubicular. Belonging to the bed-Chamber.

Cubite. Half a yard; the meaſure from a mans elbow to the top of his middle finger.

Cuiraſſier. a horſeman, in compleat armour; or at leaſt, to the middle.

Cullion. The ſtone of any living thing.

Culpable. Faulty, blameworthy.

Cultivate. To labour, till, plow, to improve or better by tillage, or plowing.

Culture. Tillage, dreſſing of land, Husbandry.

Culverin. A piece of Ordnance ſo called.

Culvertail. A ſtrong kind of building, by faſtening boards

Boards or timber, with artificial joynts, ſo firmly together, that they cannot fall aſunder.

Cumber. To load, or peſter; trouble, or hinder.

Cumberſome. Over-loading, troubleſome, make one unweildy, unactive, and unfit to go about buſineſſe.

Cummine. An herb, the ſeed whereof is much uſed in Phyſick. It is hot and dry, good to break or diſſolve windineſſe in any part of the body.

Cumulation. *A* heaping up, or increaſing.

Cunctation. Slackneſſe, delay, lingering; prolonging of time.

Cupglaſſe. *A* hollow round Glaſſe, with a hole in the bottome, uſed by Phyſitians ſometimes, to draw blood or wind out of the body, for it ſucketh with great ſtrength, by reaſon of a little flame of fire made in it.

Cupidity. Deſire, coveteouſneſſe.

Curfew. *A* bell which ringing about bedtime, giveth folks warning, to go to reſt and cover their fire.

Curſorily. Swiftly; as when one readeth a book over with ſpeed.

Current. *A* ſtream of water; alſo Paſſeable, that will go for good.

Courtezane. *A* harlot.

Curtail. Without a tail. To cut off the tail; to ſhorten any thing.

Curtilage. Any piece of ground, as a yard, backſide, or garden plot, adjoyning to a houſe.

Curvet. To prauncc; or to bend or crooken the body in skipping and prauncing.

Cuſtody. Safe keeping.

Cutchoneale. *A* little flie (as ſome think) brought from beyond the Sea, dryed, wherewith Diers dye Stammell and colours in Grain; but indeed it is a fruit.

Cynical. Doggiſh. See Cynike.

Cynike. Doggiſh or curriſh. There was in Greece an old Sect of Philoſophers

phers ſo called, becauſe they did over ſharply bark at mens vices, and were not ſo reſpective in their behaviour as civility required. The chief of this Sect were *Antiſthenes* and *Diogenes*.

Cypher. A circle in Arithmetick like the letter O; which of it ſelf is of no value, but increaſeth the value of other figures after which it is joyned: wherefore we ſometime ſay of one, that in company of others doth nothing himſelf, that he ſtandeth for a Cypher. It alſo ſignifies a ſecret way of writing by characters, and the like.

Cypreſſe. A tree which groweth on dry mountains, very tall and ſlender; the timber thereof is yellowiſh, and of a pleaſant ſmell, eſpecially ſet neer the fire. It carrieth no leaf but green ſmall twigs.

D

Dactylologie. Finger-talk, or ſpeech, made and expreſſed with or by the fingers.

* *Daſſe*. A daſtard.

* *Dags*. Latches cut of Lether.

Daign. To vouchſafe.

Damnifie. To hurt, or endammage.

Dandruffe. Small ſcales that ſtick to the skin of the head, and often hang about the haires. They are cauſed by ſalt flegme, or ſome other corrupted humours, piercing inſenſibly the pores, and then ſleightly congealed by the ayr, and may be taken away by waſhing the head with ſaltwater or vineger warm.

Dapper, Fine, dainty, nimble, neat, ſpruce.

Dappled, Beſpotted here and there interchangeably. Speckled.

Darnel. A naughty grain almoſt like wheat, but much leſſe, and groweth among wheat often. It

may be uſed in Phyſick, againſt ſome outward diſeaſes, but taken inwardly it is harmful, as being too hot, and making the head giddy.

Darreign. To attempt, or challenge.

Deambulatory. Removeing from place to place; walking up and down.

Dean, Is chiefly of three ſorts; 1. Cathedral; as the Head or Governour of a certain number or company of Prebends or Canons in a Cathedrall Church. 2. Collegiate; as he that hath the like place in a Collegiate Church. 3. Rural; as he that is ſet to overſee a certain number of Parochial Miniſters, within a certain circuit or precinct in the Country. The office of each, with the circuit wherein it is exerciſed, being called a Deanery.

Deaurate, Gilded, gliſtering like gold.

Debaucht, Diſſolute, given to all manner of vices: Lewd, diſorderly.

Debilitate. To weaken.

Debility, Weakneſſe.

Debitor, A debtor.

Debonair, Gentle, mild, courteous, affable.

Deboſh, To live diſſolutely, and drunkenly.

Decad, The number of ten.

Decalogue, The ten Commandements.

Decennial, That laſteth 10. years, that is down from ten yeares, to ten yeares, or every tenth year.

Decent, Comely, handſome.

Decency. Comelineſſe.

Deceptible, Deceiveable; apt to be beguiled.

Decide, To determine, or end a Controverſie or doubt.

Decimation, a tithing, or the ſetting out of the tithe, or tenth part of corn, and other like titheable things.

Decipher, To write after a ſtrange faſhion, that none ſhall read it, alſo to find out the meaning of a thing ſo written.

Deciſion, A determination, or end made of a contro-

controverſie.

Declarative, Which declareth, telleth, expreſſeth, explaineth.

Declame, To ſpeak evil; to reproach; alſo to make an Oration onely for exerciſe.

Declamation, An oration or ſpeech made of purpoſe in reproach of any perſon or thing; or for exerciſe onely.

Declaymer, He that maketh a declamation.

Declaration, Any thing that is ſet forth or publiſhed to ſatisfie people concerning the actions or intentions of the publiſhers. A making of any thing known.

Decline, To bend downward; to avoid, or ſhift off a buſineſſe.

Declination, *A* bending downward; an averſneſſe to a thing.

Declivity, A ſteep bending downward, as on the ſide of a hill.

Decoct, To ſeethe, to boyl.

Decoction, *A* boyling or ſeething. In Phyſick it ſignifieth commonly any liquor in which medicinable roots, herbs, ſeeds, flower, or any other thing hath been boyled.

Decollation. *A* beheading.

Decoration, *A* beautifying.

Decorum, Comely, or comelineſſe; ſeemlineſſe; good grace.

Decrepit, Weak, or very feeble with age.

Decreſſant, The Moon in the laſt quarter.

Decretals, Ordinances, decrees.

Dedicate, To offer, give, or appoint for ſome ſpeciall purpoſe.

Dedication, An offering, a giving up; Conſecration.

Deduce, To take away, to abate; to bring from.

Deduct, To take away.

Deduction, *A* taking away.

Defalke, or *Defalcate*, To cut off, to take away, to diminiſh.

Defamation, *A* defaming, a ſpeaking ill of one.

Defamatory, Slanderous;

which defameth.

Defatigation, Wearineſſe.

Default, Defect, failing; Fault.

Defeaſance, An overthrowing, or undoing that which was formerly done. A writing teſtifying that ſome other writing ſhall be of no force.

Defeat, To deceive, or beguile; to take craftily from one; as alſo to overthrow.

Defection, *A* falling away, a revolting.

Defective, Faulty, which wanteth ſomething.

Defendant, He which anſwereth to an accuſation or challenge.

Defenſive, That which defendeth, or is ſpoken, or done in defence.

Defer, To put off, to prolong.

Deficient, Failing, fainting.

Define, To declare, ſhew or deſcribe a thing plainly.

Definition, *A* ſentence which expreſſely declareth what a thing is.

Definitive. Which defineth or concludeth a matter.

Deflecting, *A* turning away.

Defloration, *A* deflouring.

Deflour, To corrupt, ſpoyl or marre; to raviſh.

Defluxion, a rhewme, catarrhe.

Deform, To diſfigure, to ſpoyl the forme of any thing.

Deformation, *A* diſfiguring.

Deformity, Ill favouredneſſe; uncomelineſſe.

Defraud, To deceive, to beguile.

Defray, To diſcharge, furniſh; or bear all the charges.

Deft, Little and pretty, feat and handſome.

Defunct, Dead.

Degenerate, To turn out of kind; To turn worſe.

Degenerous, Turning, or growing, out of kind; Baſe.

Degrade, To take away the priviledge of holy orders

ders from one.

Degradation, A taking away of Eccleſiaſtical authority, from a Clerk convinced of ſome notorious crime.

Degree, A term often uſed in Aſtronomy and Phyſick. In Aſtronomy it ſignifieth the thirtieth part of a ſign; *viz.* of *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, &c. For into ſo many parts or degrees are all the ſigns divided. In Phyſick it ſignifieth a proportion of heat, cold, moiſture or drineſſe, in the nature of ſimples; and there are four ſuch proportions or degrees: The firſt degree is ſo ſmal, that it can ſcarce be perceived. The ſecond, that which may be manifeſtly perceived without hurting the ſenſe. The third, that which ſomewhat offendeth the ſenſe. The fourth, which ſo much offendeth, that it may deſtroy the body. For example; Sweet Almonds, Rice, Bugloſſe, ripe Grapes are hot in the firſt degree; Parſley, Saffron, Honey, in the ſecond degree; Cummine, Galingall, Pepper in the third degree: and Garlike, Spourge, Euphorbium, in the fourth degree. So Barley is cold in the firſt degree, Cucumbers in the ſecond, Sengreen in the third, and Hemlock in the fourth degree. Where note, that in heat, cold, and drineſſe, there may be four degrees, and in moiſture but two.

Dehort, To diſſwade; to adviſe one to the contrary.

Dehortation, A perſwaſion or admonition to refrain from doing ſomething.

Deject, To throw down, to debaſe.

Dejection, A throwing down, a debaſement.

Deifie, To make a god of; to adore.

Deity, Godhead, or a God.

Delegation, The aſſignation or appointment to an office, charge, or commiſſion.

Delegate,

Delegate, A Deputy, or Surrogate; ſuch a one as ſits to execute judgement upon the ſeat of juſtice, in the place of a Civil or Eccleſiaſtical Judge. To appoint, ſubſtitute, or ſurrogate.

Deleſtation, Delight.

Deliberation, Taking leiſure, and adviſement what to do; Conſultation.

Delicacy, Daintineſſe, pleaſing the palate.

Delineate, To draw the firſt proportion of a thing.

Delinquent, An offendour.

Delude, To mock, to ſcorn, to deceive.

Deluge, An univerſall overflowing of waters, *Noah's* floud.

Deluſion, A mocking; a cheat, or couzenage.

Demaynes, The Lords Mannor houſe, and the Lands which he and his Anceſtours have alwayes uſed; to keep in their own hands.

Demean, To behave or carry ones ſelf.

Demeanour, Behaviour.

Demerit, A deſert; alſo (on the contrary, and as it is moſt commonly uſed at this day,) ill deſerving.

Demiſe, To give or grant; farm, or let.

Democracy, A kind of government wherein the people bare rule without other ſuperiours ſaving ſuch as they appoint.

Democratical, Of or belonging to the eſtate of *Democratie*.

Demoliſh, To pull down.

Demolition, A pulling down.

Demoniack, Poſſeſſed with with a devil.

Demonſtrable, Which may be ſhewed or made manifeſt.

Demonſtrate, To ſhew.

Demonſtration, A ſhewing plain of any thing.

Demur, A pauſe or ſtay, a ſtanding hill.

Demy, Half, ſometime little.

* *Dene*, A valley.

Denegation, A denying.

Deneere, A penny, a ſmall piece of money.

Denigration,

Denigration, A defaming, or blemiſhing the reputation of.

Denizen, A ſtranger born, that obtaineth the Kings letters patents, and becometh his Majeſties ſubject, enjoying thereby all priviledges, as if he were an Engliſhman; ſome few excepted, proper to them that are *naturalized*.

Denominate, To name one.

Denomination, A nameing.

Denotate, To note or mark, to ſignifie.

Denotation, A noting or marking.

Denounce, to give warning, to declare, to threaten. Subſt. Denuntiation.

Dent, or *Dint*, A ſtroke, and the impreſſion which it makes in any thing.

Denudation, A laying bare, a ſtripping, and leaving naked.

* *Denwere*, Double.

Deodand, When a man is caſually killed by a cart, Horſe, or Mill, &c. that which moved and was thereby cauſe of his death, being forfeit to the King, appertaineth to his Majeſties Almoner to beſtow in deeds of charity, and is therefore called a *Deodand*, as being to be given away for Gods ſake.

Depauperate, To impoveriſh and make poor.

Depend, To hang upon an other thing.

Dependant, That which hangeth upon an other thing.

Dependency, A hanging, or ſtaying upon.

Depict, To paint out, to deſcribe.

Deplore, To lament, to bewail.

Deplorable, Lamentable, Piteous.

Deploration, A lamenting.

Depopulate, To waſte or ſpoyl a Countrey.

Depopulation, A ſpoyling or waſting of a Countrey.

Deportation, Baniſhment.

Deportment, Behaviour, or Carriage: Demeanure.

Depoſe, To take away ones authority, to thruſt out of his Kingdom; ſometime to ſwear, that is, to pawn, engage, or put down (for ſo alſo it ſignifies) his faith or credit.

Deopoſitum, A pledge, any thing committed to, or intruſted with one, to be kept ſafe till it be demanded back.

Depoſition, A depoſing or putting from great authority, alſo a laying down; ſometime an oath or teſtimony given by oath.

Depredation, A pilling, robbing, deſtroying.

Deprave, To corrupt or marr, ſometime to ſpeak evil of one. Subſt. Depravation.

Deprecate, To beſeech, deſire, or intreat earneſtly; to put away by prayer and intreaty.

Deprecation, A praying againſt, or for the preventing or removal of any thing we like not: as when we pray to God, to turn away his heavy diſpleaſure from us, for our ſins committed.

Depreſſe, To crouch down, to keep under. Subſt. Depreſſion.

Deprive, To take away.

Deprivation, A loſſe of any thing.

Depute, To appoint, aſſign, ordain.

Dereliction, A leaving, or forſaking.

Deride, To mock, or flout.

Deriſion, A mocking.

Derive, To take or draw from another thing.

Derivative, That which is derived from another thing or word.

Derivation, A deriving, or drawing from ſome thing.

Derogate, To empair, diminiſh, or take away.

Derogation, A taking away from ones honour or eſtimation.

Derogatory, That which empaireth or hindereth the credit of any one.

Deſcend, To go downward. Subſt. Deſcent, and Deſcenſion.

Deſcribe, To expreſſe plainly the outward forme of a thing.

Deſcription,

Deſcription, A plaine expreſſing of the outward forme of a thing, or the manner how a thing was done.

Deſign, To appoint.

Deſignment, An enterpriſe or purpoſe which a man hath.

Deſiſt, To ceaſe, or leave off.

Deſolation, A making deſolate, a leaving alone, a deſtroying.

Deſperation, A being paſt all hope.

Deſpicable, To be deſpiſed, or ſet at nought.

Deſpoticall, Belonging to Soveraignty, or chiefe rule.

Deſtinated, Appointed. determined, ordained.

Deſtitute, Forſaken, deprived.

Deſuetude, Diſuſe.

Deſtructive, Apt to deſtroy, or pull down.

Detect, To diſcover, to diſcloſe.

Detection, A diſcovery, a diſcloſing.

Deterre, To let by fear, to make afraid, to diſcomfort, or diſcourage; to fright one from doing a thing.

Deterſive, Of a ſcouring or cleanſing quality.

Deteſt, To loath or abhor. Subſt. *Deteſtation*: Adj. *Deteſtable*, Odious.

Deteſtable, Hateful; abominable.

Dethrone, To depoſe from, or put out of, a throne.

Detract, To ſpeak evill of one.

Detraction, Slanderous ſpeaking.

Detriment, Loſſe, harm, hinderance, damage.

Devaſtation, A waſting of a countrey.

Deveſt, To uncloath, to put out of poſſeſſion.

Deviant, far out of the way.

Devious, Out of the way.

Devoire, Endeavour, duty.

Devolve, To roll down.

Devolution, A rolling along.

Deuteronomy, A ſecond Law. The fifth, and laſt Book of Moſes is ſo called, becauſe it contains a repetition of the Law.

Dewlap,

Dewlap, The hollow part of the throat, hanging down in ſome beaſts.

Dexter, Belonging to the right hand.

Dexterity, Nimbleneſſe, quickneſſe, skilfulneſſe. Adject. Dextrous. Adverb, Dextrouſly.

Diabolical. Deviliſh.

Diacatholicon, an electuary much uſed in Phyſick, ſo called, becauſe it ſerveth as a gentle purge for all humours.

Diacinnamon, A phyſical mixture of Cinnamon and divers ſpices in powder together, which helpeth digeſtion, and is good againſt cold moiſt diſeaſes of the ſtomach.

Diacodion, A cold ſirrup made of the tops of Poppies, uſed in Phyſick ſometime againſt hot diſeaſes, and to ſtay the falling down of humours out of the head.

Diacurcuma, A confection made of Saffron and divers other ſimples, uſed againſt the dropſie and old diſeaſes of the ſtomach, ſpleen and liver.

Diadem, A Kings crown, or an attire for Princes to wear on their heads, made of purple ſilk, and pearl.

Diagalanga, A confection made of *Galingale* and hot ſpices, good againſt the wind collick and cold diſtemperature of the inward parts.

Diagonal, Extending from one corner to another.

Diagridium, There is a plant called *Scammonie*, growing in far hot countries, the juyce of the root whereof being dryed, is a very ſtrong and violent purgative medicine, called alſo *Scammonie*; which before it can be uſed in Phyſick, muſt be boyled in Quinces, to abate the malice of it: now the *Scammonie* boyled and prepared in this ſort, is called by Apothecaries, *Diagridium*.

Dialacca, A confection made of the gumme *Lacca*, and divers hot ſimples, good againſt cold diſeaſes of the ſtomach, ſtoppings of the liver, and all cauſes that

that may draw one to the dropſie.

Dialect, A difference of ſome words, or pronunciation in any language; as in *England* the *Dialect* or manner of ſpeech in the North, is different from that in the South, and the Weſtern dialect differing from them both. The Grecians had five eſpeciall Dialects; as 1. The property of ſpeech in Athens. 2. In Jonia. 3. In Doris. 4. In Eolia: and 5. that manner of ſpeech which was generally uſed of them all. So every Countrey hath commonly in divers parts thereof ſome difference of language, which is called the Dialect of that place.

Dialectical, Of or belonging to the art of Logick.

Dialogue, A talk, reaſoning, or diſputation between two parties or moe, or a diſcourſe written where ſuch a conference is ſet down.

Diamber, A comfortable confection made of divers hot ſpices, good to be given in wine or other liquor, to ſtrengthen the ſtomach, revive the ſpirits, and warme the inward parts.

Diameter, A ſtreight line, which paſſing through the middle of any figure, divideth it in two equal parts.

Diapaſon, A concord in muſick of all. *Diſdiapaſon*, is uſed proverbially, to intimate greateſt diſcord, and diſagreement; as between two extremities.

Diaphœnicon, An Electuary uſed often by Phyſitians to purge flegme and choler.

Diaper, A fine kind of linnen not woven after the ordinary faſhion, but in certain works, Diamonds, knots, or other devices.

Diaphragme, The Midriff; that membrain which parts the *Thorax*, or the middle belly, wherein are the heart and Lungs; from the *Abdomen*, or lower belly, wherein are the ſtomach,

mach, Liver, Guts, &c.

Diapred, Diverſified; of divers colours, or garniſhings.

Diaprunum, An Electuary made of Damask Prunes, and divers other ſimples, good to cool the body in hot burning Fevers. After it is made, Phyſitians uſe often to adde *Diagridium* to it, and then it becometh very Purgatory, and is called *Diaprunum ſolutivum*; ſoluble, or laxative, *Diaprunum*.

Diarhodon, A comfortable confection good to refreſh and ſtrengthen all the inward parts, after long hot diſeaſes.

Diary, The ſame that *Diurnal*.

Diaſena, A purging Electuary, good againſt quartane Agues, and all other diſeaſes proceeding from melancholly.

Diatragacanthum, A confection made of the Gum *Tragacanth*, and other ſimples, good againſt hot diſeaſes of the breaſt, the cough, pluriſie, and inflamation of the lungs.

Diatrionpiperion, A confection ſo called, becauſe it is principally compounded of the three kinds of Pepper, to wit, long, white, and black Pepper. It is good to help digeſtion, when the ſtomach wanteth heat to concoct that which it hath received.

Diatrionſantalon, A cold confection made of the wood Sanders, good againſt burning Agues, and to refreſh the inward parts inflamed with too much heat.

Diaturbith, An Electuary which principally purgeth flegmatick groſſe humours.

Dicacity, Much talk, or prating.

Dichotomie, A dividing into two parts, or a diviſion made by two and two.

Dicker, Ten hides of Lether.

Dictate, To endite; alſo that which one writeth from anothers mouth while he ſpeaketh.

Dictator. A chief Officer among the Romanes; never

never choſen but upon great neceſſity in dangerous troubles of the common wealth. This *Dictator* could continue in office but onely ſixe moneths, and then under pain of treaſon was to give up his authority: He could be named by none but the Conſul, and that in the night time, with great ſilence and attention. After he was once choſen all other Magiſtrates were out of office, except only the Tribune of the people; ſo that the Dictator, during his time, had (as it were) a kingly authority above all.

Dictionary, A book wherein words are contained and explained.

Diet, A Parliament or aſſembly of the States and Princes of the Empire: Alſo a ſet rule and order of eating, drinking, ſleeping.

Diffarreation, It is a Sacrifice done between man and wife at their divorcement, as *Confarreation* was at their marriage, when they had their wheaten-cake; and hence I ſuppoſe is the reaſon of our *Bride-cake*, ſtill in uſe with us.

Difficult, Hard, uneaſie.

Difficulty, Hardneſſe, uneaſineſſe.

Diffidence, Diſtruſt.

Diffident, Miſtruſtful.

Diffuſe, To ſpread abroad. Subſt. *Diffuſion.*

Digamma, The letter F, ſo called, becauſe he beareth a form, like the Greek Letter *Gamma*, made double.

Digeſt, To diſpoſe or ſet in order; to concoct or diſtribute the meat, &c.

Dight, Make ready; apparrelled, dreſſed.

Digreſſe, To turn aſide, to leave the matter that is in hand, and ſpeak of another thing.

Digreſſion, A turning to ſpeak of another thing.

Dilacerate, To tear in pieces.

Dilaniation, A tearing in pieces.

Dilapidations, Ruines of a Parſonage, or Vicarage, houſe,

houſe, ſuffered to run to decay, for which the next Incumbent ought to have ſatisfaction from his predeceſſours, executors, or adminiſtrators; otherwiſe he hath by law his action againſt them.

Dilate, To ſpread abroad, to enlarge, to draw in length.

Dilatation, A drawing in length, ſpeaking of a thing at large.

Dilatory, That cauſeth delay, or ſtay.

Dilemma, A kind of argument, which convinceth ones adverſary both waies: as in ſaying, If he be a good man, why do you ſpeak evil of him? If he be naught, why do you keep him company?

Dimenſion, The true meaſure of a thing; The exact proportion of any thing, both for the length, breadth, and depth of it.

Diminution, A diminiſhing.

Diminutive, Little, ſmall, or a word which betokeneth a little thing, as lamb-kin, a little lamb.

Dinumeration, A numbring, a reckoning.

Dioceſſe, The circuit of every Biſhop, or Dioceſans Juriſdiction.

Dire, Fierce, cruel, terrible.

Directory, That which directeth one.

Direction, A violent catching away.

Dirge, Soul-maſſe, or a certain ſervice celebrated for the dead, ſo called, not (as ſome conceive) from *Dirigo*, becauſe the prayers are directed unto God, (for ſo are other) but from a ſpecial prayer in that ſervice beginning with *Dirige*.

Diſaffect, To ill affect, or diſlike. Subſt. *Diſaffection*.

Diſafforeſt, To turn from being a Foreſt to other uſes.

Diſanimate, To diſcourage, diſhearten, or Daunt.

Diſanull, To diſallow.

Diſappear, To vaniſh out of ſight. To be ſeen no more.

Diſaſter,

Diſaſter, A misfortune, calamity, hard chance, ill luck.

Diſaſtrous, Unlucky, unfortunate.

Diſavow, To deny or refuſe by vow.

Diſburſe, To pay, lay out, or expend monies.

Diſcard, To caſhier; to caſt one out of office, or favour.

Diſceptation, A diſputation, contention, arguing, or reaſoning about a matter.

Diſciple, A Scholar, one that learneth.

Diſciples, Inſtruction. Alſo to ſchool, chaſtiſe, or correct.

Diſclaym, To deny.

Diſconſolate, Uncomfortable; ſorrowful, comfortleſſe.

Diſcontinue, To intermit or diſaccuſtome ones ſelf from the doing of any thing. Alſo to be abſent from a place.

Diſcordant, Diſagreeing, Diſſonant. Subſt. Diſcordancy.

Diſcrepant, Much differing, diſagreeing. Subſt. Diſcrepancy.

Diſcretive, Separate, diſtinct.

Diſcriminate, To divide, or ſever.

Diſcuſſe, To examine, debate, or try a matter.

Diſcuſſion, An examining, a ſifting or tryal of a matter.

Diſengage, To redeem, or ſet at liberty.

Diſſranchiſe, To take away freedome.

Diſſranchiſement, A taking away of ones freedome.

Diſguſt, Diſlike, Diſtaſte.

Diſgregate, To diſperſe, ſcatter, or ſever aſunder.

Disimbark, To unload a ſhip; or to land, and go out of a ſhip.

Disjunctive, Disjoyning, dividing.

Disjunction. Diſ-union, diviſion, ſeparation.

Diſlocation, A putting out of the right place.

Diſmall, Unlucky; grievous.

Diſmantle, To unclothe; to unfurniſh, to leave unprovided, to ſlight, or throw

throw down works and fortifications.

Diſmes, Tythes, alſo tenths due to the King out of every benfice, or other ſpiritual living.

Diſmiſſe, To diſcharge, to put away.

Diſoblige, To releaſe, or diſcharge of a bond.

Diſparage, To diſgrace; to joyn with unequall match.

Diſparagement, Diſhonour; diſgrace. It properly ſignifieth a ſhame or diſgrace done by a Guardian to his ward, in marying him under yeares, to a woman unfit for his calling, or to one paſt childe-bearing, or which hath ſome great deformity, lameneſſe, or ſome horrible diſeaſe.

Diſparates, A term of Logick, applyed to ſuch words as are onely differing one from another, but not contrary; as heat and cold are contraries, but heat and moiſture are Diſparates; *viz.* two different qualities.

Diſparity, Unlikeneſſe; unequality.

Diſpell, To thruſt, drive, or put away.

Diſpend, To ſpend, lay out, or beſtow.

Diſpenſation, Diſtributing or diſpoſing of things; alſo a giving of licence to do.

Diſperpled, A term in Herauldry, when any thing of ſoft ſubſtance, doth by falling from high ſhoot it ſelf out into divers corners or ends.

Diſperſe. To ſcatter abroad.

Diſperſion, A ſcattering abroad.

Diſplayed, Wide ſpread, opened.

Diſpoſſeſſe, To put out of poſſeſſion.

Diſproportion, Inequality.

Diſputable, Any thing that a man may diſpute on. Doubtful.

Diſquiſition, Diligent ſearch, enquiry, examination.

Diſregard, Bad fame, ill name, diſcredit.

Diſreliſh, To diſtaſte, diſlike, reſent.

Diſrepute,

Diſrepute, or *Diſreputation*. Diſeſteem.

Diſrobe, To unclothe: properly of rich, or garments of eſtate.

Diſſect, To cut in pieces, to open, to cleave in ſunder.

Diſſeiſe, To diſpoſſeſſe, bereave, or deprive of.

Diſſeminate, To ſow here and there, to ſpread abroad, to publiſh.

Diſſent, To diſagree.

Diſſervice, Demerit, offence, ill office, miſdeeds.

Diſſhevelled, Bare hayred, without any attire on the head, the hair hanging at length.

Diſſimilar, vide Similar.

Diſſimilitude, Vnlikeneſs.

Diſſipate, To ſcatter, or ſpread abroad.

Diſſipation, A ſcattering, a waſting.

Diſſolue, To undo, weaken, or deſtroy: to pluck down.

Diſſolute, Looſe, wanton, given much to vain pleaſures.

Diſſolution, A breaking, weakening, or pulling aſunder of any thing.

Diſſonant, Of a contrary ſound, not agreeing.

Diſſonancy, Diſcord, diſagreement.

Diſſwade, To perſwade one from a thing.

Diſſwaſion, A perſwading of one from ſome thing.

Diſtaſte, Offence, Diſlike. To offend, to reſent.

Diſtaſtefull, Offencive.

Diſtenſion, A ſtretching, retching: racking or ſtrouting out.

Diſtich, Two verſes or a ſentence contained in two verſes.

Diſtinguiſh, To put a difference between things.

Diſtinction, A difference put between things.

Diſtract, To draw away: to trouble ones mind.

Diſtraction, A pulling aſunder, or drawing away of the mind.

Diſtreſſe, Any goods taken and detained for non payment of rent, or to inforce one to anſwer to a ſuite. Sometime it

ſignifieth great afflictions, or miſery.

Diſtribution, A dividing among many.

Diſtributive, Dealing, dividing.

Diſturbe, To trouble, to vex, ſubſt Diſturbance.

Diſunion, A disjoyning, a ſevering.

Diſunite, To part, to divide, to ſever.

Diſunion, Diviſion, ſeparation.

Diſuſe, To diſaccuſtome, or leave of the doing of any thing.

Divert, To turn aſide, Subſt diverſion.

Diverſifie, To varie, to make or work in divers colours, or faſhions.

Diverſity, Variety.

Divident, That which divideth.

Divine, Heavenly belonging to God. Sometime to gueſſe or foretell a thing to come.

Divination. A foretelling of a thing before it happeneth: which may (as I take it) be divided into three different kinds; namely, ſupernaturall, naturall, and ſuperſtitious Divination. Supernaturall Divination (onely revealed to man by God,) is not properly called Divination, but prophecie, with which all the Holy Prophets have in former times been inſpired. Naturall Divination may be divided into two branches; whereof the firſt is, that which hath in former times bee practiſed by wicked ſpirits in oracles and anſwers given by them in Idols, and is at this day ſometime ſeen in poſſeſſed perſons, who by ſuggeſtion of the devil may foretell often things to come: and this is but a naturall Divination: For although to us it ſeeme miraculous, becauſe of our ignorance in the cauſes and courſe of things, yet in thoſe ſpirits, it is but naturall, who by their long experience, and great obſervation, beſides the knowledg of ſecrets in nature, and their quicke intelligence from all places, are able to foreſee much more

then

then we by nature can. The ſecond branch of natural Divination, is that which a wiſe man may foretell by probable conjecture, being no way offenſive, ſo long as it is only guided by reaſon, and over-ruled by ſubmitting it ſelf to the Almighty power of God. And to this ſecond kind of Divination, may alſo Aſtrology be referred, (which by the motion and influence of Stars and Planets, doth promiſe to foretell many things) ſo long as it keepeth it ſelf in due limits, and arrogateth not too much to the certainty thereof; into which exceſſe of vanity if it ſhould break forth, it can then be no longer called naturall Divination, but ſuperſtitious and wicked: for the Starres may incline, but not impoſe a neceſſity in particular things. The third and laſt manner of Divination, is that which we called ſuperſtitious; whereof there hath among the Gentiles been divers different kinds, namely *Auguration*, *Aruſpicy*, *Necromancy*, *Geomancy*, *Hydromancy*, *Pyromancy*, *Coſcinomancy*, *Palmiſtry* or *Chiromancy*.

Auguration, was a divination made of things to come, by the flying, feeding, and chirping of birds; the profeſſours whereof called *Augurs*, were of great account among the heathen Romanes, inſomuch, that there was a Colledge of them in the City; neither would the Romanes undertake any publick matter of importance, without asking their aſſent. But the vanity hereof was well derided by a wiſe Jew, named *Moſſolamus*; as Joſephus writes. For an *Augur* in the wars once requiring, that the army, which was then marching, might ſtand ſtill a while, till he took obſervation of a bird there by, to foreknow the ſucceſſe of that expedition, this Jew whileſt the *Augur* was buſie in his

art, ſhot at the Bird with an arrow, but by chance killed her; whereat the *Auguri* and others being highly offended: Are you ſo fooliſh (quoth the Jew) to imagine this poor Bird can tell what will happen to us, that could not foreſee her own death ſo neer at hand?

Aruſpicie is a divination, which by opening and viewing the bowels of beaſts, did undertake to foretel things to come; the profeſſours whereof were called *Aruſpices*.

Necromancy, the worſt of all others, is that divination, which is practiſed by conjuration, and calling up Devils or dead mens Ghoſts. Which manner of divination we read practiſed by King *Saul*, (1 *Reg*. cap. 28.) when he required a Sorcereſſe to call up the ſpirit of *Samuel* to him.

Geomancie, is a kind of of divination practiſed by making pricks and lines in the earth; as the name in Greek ſignifieth. So *Hydromancie*, is a divination made by ſome apparition in water, as *Varro* writeth, that a Boy ſaw in water, one bearing the form of *Mercury*, who foretold in one hundred and fifty verſes, the event of the warre which the Romanes had with King *Mithridates*.

Pyromancy, is a divination made by the fire, or ſpirits appearing in the fire.

Coſcinomancy, is a ridiculous kind of divination made with a ſieve; which at this day is uſed by ſome ſimple women, and appeareth to be of antiquity, for in the third Idylle of *Theocritus* there is mention made hereof.

Palmiſtry or *Chiromancy*, is a divination practiſed, by looking upon the lines of the fingers and hands, an art ſtill in uſe, among fortune tellers, Egyptians, and Juglers. Beſides theſe, there were alſo other divinations, as namely *Aeromancy*, that which is gathered by apparitions in the ayr. *Capnomancy*,

Capnomancy, by the flying of ſmoke. *Catoptromancy*, by viſions ſhewne in a glaſſe. *Ichthyomancy*, a kind of divination by fiſh. *Daphnomancy*, by a Laurel, or bay-tree. All which being even by the Pagans themſelves accounted deceitful and vain, it remaineth, that of Chriſtians they be utterly rejected and abhorred.

Divorce, A ſeparation of man and wife, which was (as our Saviour witneſſeth,) firſt permitted by *Moſes* unto the Iſraelites, for the hardneſſe of their hearts, that men might rather put their wives away, whom they grew weary of, then uſe them with too great extremity, to ſhorten their lives, as many did. The woman ſo divorced, was to have of her husband, a writing (as *Joſephus* witneſſeth) to this effect; I promiſe, that hereafter, I will lay no claim to thee. And this writing was called a bill of divorce. But with Chriſtians this cuſtome is abrogated, ſaving only in caſe of adultery. The ancient Romans alſo had a cuſtom of divorce, and amongſt them, it was as lawful for the wives to put away their husbands, as for the husband to diſmiſſe his wife; but amongſt the Iſraelites, this prerogative was onely permitted to the husband.

Diuretical, That which is of vertue to cauſe one to make water.

Diurnal, Of or belonging to a day; Alſo a book, wherein daily actions or accounts are ſet down.

Duturnity, Long continuance.

Divulge, To publiſh, or tell abroad.

Docibility, See Docility.

Docible, or *Docill*, Eaſie to be taught, one that will ſoon learn.

Docility, Aptneſſe to learn, quickneſſe of underſtanding.

Dock, A place where Ships are made, or repaired.

Doctoral, Of or belonging to a Doctor.

Doctrinal, Of or belonging to doctrine, or inſtruction.

Document, A leſſon, an inſtruction.

Dogdayes, Certain dayes in July and Auguſt, ſo called of the Star *Canis*, the Dog: which then riſing with the Sun, doth greatly increaſe the heat thereof.

Dogmatical, Which is held or maintained in ſome mens opinion.

Dole, Sorrow, heavineſs, grief; ſometimes almes given to many poore folks.

Doleful, Heavy, ſorrowfull.

Doller, It is a Dutch piece of coyn, worth about four ſhillings.

Dolorous, Grievous, paintul.

Dolphine, The eldeſt ſon of the King of France, ſo called of *Daulphine*, a Province given, or (as ſome report) ſold, in the year, 1349. by *Lambert* Earle thereof, to *Philippe de Valois*, partly on condition, that for ever the French Kings eldeſt ſon ſhould hold it (during his fathers life,) of the Empire. As alſo a fiſh friendly to man, and eſpecially to children; the Females of this fiſh, have breaſts like to women, which are well ſtored with milk. They are very faithful to one another, and bring forth young ones like whelps, after ten moneths, and in Summer time. They ſometime break forth of the Sea, but preſently dye as ſoon as they touch land.

Doom, A ſentence pronounced; a judgment.

Doomeſday-book, A book in the Exchequer, containing a general ſurvey of all the lands in England, with the ſeverall owners occupiers, and values thereof in *William* the Conquerours time.

Doomeſman, A Judge.

Domeſtical, One of the houſe; or any thing belonging to the houſe.

Domeſtick. See Domeſticall.

Domineer,

Domineer, To bear rule, or great ſway.

Dominical, Belonging to Sunday, or our Lords day. *Domical Letter*, the Letter in the Almanack, that ſhewes what dayes of the moneth every Sunday, or Lords day of that year doth happen: which difference happeneth by reaſon of the odd day in the year: the year conſiſting of 52. weeks, and one day. The Letters are, A.B. C. D. E. F. G. There is but one every year; except it be leap-year, and then there is two.

Dominion, Lordſhip, rule.

Donary, A gift; properly that which is hanged up in a Church.

Donation, A giving.

Donative, A benefice meerly given and collated by the Patron, without either preſentation to, or inſtitution, or induction by, the Ordinary.

Donee, He to whom a thing is given or granted.

Donour, A giver.

Dormant, Sleeping. It is a term in Heraldry, as a *Lion Dormant*, when he lyes as if he were aſleep. And it is likewiſe a term in law, as a *Warrant dormant*, that is, a warrant with a blank, to put in whoſe name they liſt.

Dormitory, A place to ſleep in; or that which hath vertue to make one ſleep.

Dorpe, A village.

Dorter, A cell or chamber uſed onely for religious men to ſleep in.

Doſe, The quantity of a Medicine that is uſually preſcribed to be taken at a time; ſo much as may ſafely be given at once.

Doughty, Stout, valiant.

Dowager, A Widdow Princeſſe, having dowry in the countrey which was in ſubjection to her deceaſed husband: alſo any widow endowed, or that hath a joynture; yet a title uſually applyed to the widowes of Princes and great Perſonages, and to them onely.

Doulcets, The ſtones of a Hart or Stag.

Doxology, A giving glory or praiſe, as in the Churches, *Gloria Patri*, &c.

Drachme. See Dram.

Dragagant, A kind of Gum.

Dram, A ſmall weight, the eight part of an ounce: It containeth in it three ſcruples, every ſcruple being of the weight of twenty Wheat corns; ſo that a dram is the juſt weight of 60 corns of Wheat.

Draule, To ſpeak dreamingly.

Drerie, Sorrowful; lamentable.

Dribblets, Small portions, or pieces.

Dromedary, A kind of camel, having two bunches on the back; He is very ſwift, and can travel two or three dayes without drink; and (as ſome ſay) 100 miles.

Drone, An idle Bee that will not labour.

Druides, Ancient Pagan Prieſts in France. which lived naked in woods, giving themſelves to the ſtudy of Philoſophy, and avoiding all company ſo much as they might. They were of ſuch eſtimation among the people, that all controverſies were referred to their determination, and a great penalty laid on ſuch as diſobeyed their ſentence. They believed the immortality of ſoules, but ſuppoſed (with *Pythagoras*) that they ſtill paſſed by death from one body to another.

Dryades, Nymphs of the woods, ſo called of the Greek word *Drys*: which ſignifieth an Oake.

Duall, Of, or belonging to two.

Dubious, Doubtful.

Duell, A ſingle Combate.

Dulia, Service; a worſhip done to Angels and Saints.

* *Dune*, A hill, vulgarly pronounced *Downe*.

Duplication, A doubleing.

Duplicity, Doubleneſſe.

Durability, Long continuance.

Dusky,

Dusky, Dark, cloudy.

Duty, The ſervice or task enjoyned to a ſouldier by his Commander, which in duty he muſt perform.

Dwale, An herb of cold operation, having power to make one ſleep; ſome call it Nightſhade.

Dwindle, To conſume; to be at the laſt caſt, as a candle upon its going out: to ſhrink up to nothing.

Dyſenterie, The bloody Flux.

E

Eaglet, A young Eagle.

Ebene, A tree which groweth in Ethiopia, bearing neither leaves nor fruit. It is black, and hath no grain like other wood, and is ſharp biting in taſte: Being burned, it yieldeth a pleaſant ſmell, neither is the ſmoke thereof offenſive; but the green wood is ſo full of ſap, that it will flame like a candle. It is good againſt many diſeaſes of the eyes. That which groweth in India, is ſpotted with white and yellow, being not in ſuch eſtimation as the Ethiopian *Ebene* is.

Ebionites, Certain old Hereticks, which affirmed that Chriſt was not before his mother, the bleſſed Virgin. Againſt theſe Hereticks, Saint *John* writ his Goſpel, after he returned from his baniſhment in the Iſle Pathmos.

Ebonie. See *Ebene*.

Ebrietie, Drunkenneſſe.

Eccho, A rebounding or ſounding back of any noyſe, or voyce in a wood, valley or hollow place. Poets feign, that this Eccho was a Nymph ſo called, which being rejected of one, whom ſhe loved, pined away for ſorrow in the woods, where her voyce ſtill remaineth anſwering the outcryes of all complaints.

Eccleſiaſticall, Of, or belonging to the Church,

Eccle-

Eccleſiaſticus, Of, or belonging to a Preacher. The name of a Book among thoſe we commonly call Apocrypha, is ſo called.

Eclipſe, A fayling or want of any thing: Commonly it ſignifieth a want of light; and there be two ſuch Eclipſes, namely of the Moon and of the Sun. Eclipſe of the Moon; never happeneth but at the full Moon, neither then alwayes, but when ſhe is in ſuch a point, that the ſhadow of the earth depriveth her of the Sun beams, from whence ſhe taketh her light, Eclipſe of the Sun is not ſo uſual, and happeneth onely at the change of the Moon, namely when the Moon being between the Sun and us, doth with her dark body, hide part of her light from us: which was the cauſe that *Dionyſius Areopagita*, ſeeing the Sun ſo admirably eclipſed at our Saviours Paſſion, contrary to all reaſon, when the Moon was not in any neerneſſe to hinder his light, cryed out in amazement; *Aut Deus naturæ patitur, aut machina mundi diſſolvetur.* Either the God of nature ſuffereth, or elſe the frame of the world will be deſtroyed.

Ecliptike line, An imagined line, running thorow the midſt of the twelve ſigns, in which the Sunne always keepeth his courſe. It is ſo called, becauſe the Eclipſes happen when the Moon is either in conjunction or oppoſition under this line.

Eclogue, It is commonly taken for a poem containing a communication of ſhepherds, but the word in Greeke ſignifieth a collection or choyce gathering of things together.

Ecſtaſie, vide *Extaſie.*

Educe, To lead, draw out, or bring forth.

Eden, An Hebrew word ſignifying delectation, or a place of pleaſure and delight. Paradiſe.

Edible, Which may be eaten.

Edict, An ordinance made

made by any in authority: A proclamation or decree.

Edifie, To build, to frame, ſometime to inſtruct.

Edifice, A building, a frame.

Edification, A building; but moſt commonly it is taken for an inſtruction, ſo plainly delivered, that the hearer profiteth by it.

Edition, A ſetting forth or publiſhing.

Educate, To bring up, to nouriſh.

Education, A bringing up.

* *Eeke*, To piece out, draw out further in length, to add to, or enlarge.

Effectuate, To perform.

Effeminate, Womaniſh, nice.

Efficacy, Strength, vertue, force. Subſt. Efficacious.

Efficiency, A bringing to paſſe.

Efficient, Which bringeth to paſſe, or performeth.

Effigies, The picture, or or reſemblance of.

Effluxe, A running out; a flowing over; a burſting forth.

Effuſion, A powring out, a large ſpending.

Eſiſoones, Again, often, Ever and anon.

Eglantine, The ſweet-briar.

Egregious, Notable, excellent.

Egreſſe, A going forth from any place.

Egritude, Grief of mind, or pain of body.

Ejaculate, To caſt forth or up.

Ejaculation, A caſting forth; alſo, a ſhort fervent prayer, whereby the ſoul doth as it were launch it ſelf upwards.

Eject, To caſt out.

Ejection, A caſting out.

Ejulation, A howling, a pitiful crying out; a yelling.

Ela, The higheſt note in the ſcale of muſick, as *Gamut* is the loweſt.

Elaborate, Curious, done with great pains.

Elate, Lifted up, advanced, proud, lofty.

Elation,

Elation, A lifting up, pride, loftineſſe.

Elaterium, The juyce of wilde cucumbers dryed; Being taken inwardly, it purgeth wateriſh humors, and is good againſt the dropſie. But it muſt be mixed with ſomewhat to reſtrain the malice of it, for otherwiſe it will be painful in operation.

* *Eld*, Old age.

Elect, To chooſe, or one that is choſen.

Election, Choice.

Elective, Subject unto choyce, gotten, or paſſing by election.

Electrum, A kind of Amber diſtilling out of the Poplar tree, as ſome report. The Poets feign it to have been the teares of the *Phaëtontiades*, who bewailing their brother *Phaëtons* death, were turned into Poplar-trees.

Electuary, Any medicine taken inwardly, made of divers powders mixed together, and by tempering with ſome ſirrups, or honey, brought to a ſoft liquid forme.

Elegancy, Fineneſſe, neatneſſe, eloquence, gallantneſſe.

Elegant, Fine, neat, picked, trim.

Elegy, A mournful ſong uſed in funerals, or other paſſions of ſorrow.

Elegiack, Mournful.

Element, The firſt matter of viſible ſubſtance, from whence all things take their beginning: whereof there be four, namely, fire, ayr, water, and earth. Sometime it ſignifieth a letter, as A. B. C. ſometime the firſt foundation, principle, or inſtruction of any thing.

Elementary, Which conſiſteth of or belonging to letters, principles, or firſt Elements.

Eleemoſynary, Given in almes, or which giveth almes; alſo an almes-houſe.

Elench, A ſubtil argument.

Elenge, Strange.

Elevate, To lift up, to advance.

Eligible, Fit, or like to be choſen.

Elixir,

Elixar, An Arabian word of the ſame ſignification that Quinteſſence is in latine; ſee Quinteſſence.

Elke, A kind of Yew to make bowes with.

Elocution, Utterance, eloquence.

Elogie, A teſtimoniall of ones praiſe, or diſpraiſe.

Eloine, To put, give, or ſell away.

Elong, To put, or ſet far off.

Elucidate, To make bright or ſhining.

Elude, To mock or deceive.

Eluſion, A mocking, a deceit.

Elyſian, Of or belonging to *Elyſium*.

Elyſium, A ſuppoſed place of pleaſure below, where Poets imagined the ſoules of good men did reſt.

Emacerate, or *Emaciate*. To wax lean; to pine away with ſorrow, envy, toyl, or the like.

Emaceration, Leanneſs, or falling away in fleſh.

Emanation, A flowing or proceeding from. An iſſuing out, like to the ſtream of a river from the ſpring-head or fountain.

Emancipation, A ſetting of children at liberty. A delivering out of bondage.

Embalme, To anoint with balm.

Embaſſie, An embaſſage, a meſſage from one Prince to another.

Embelliſh, To make beautiful.

Ember weeks, Four weeks in the year appointed for publick faſts; not ſo called (as is commonly received) from Embers or Aſhes, which were uſed onely on (what took name from thence) Aſh-wedneſday, but from the Saxon *Embryne*, or *Imbryne*, ſignifying a Circuit, a going about, or a running round. the wood being compoſed of *Emb*, or *Imb*, *i.e. circa*, about, and *ryne*. i. *curſus*, a courſe, or running; and applyed to theſe Faſts, becauſe conſtantly obſerved at certain ſet ſeaſons in the courſe or circuit of the

the year; or becauſe the wheel of the year moveth, or the courſe of the year ſtandeth on thoſe ſeaſons, in one or other of which, the fruits of the earth are either ſowen, ſprung up, coming to their ripeneſſe, or gathered into the barn.

Embezil, To ſteal, to convey away; to ſpend or waſte.

Embleme, It properly ſignifieth any fine work, cunningly ſet in wood, or other ſubſtance, as we ſee in cheſſe boards and tables; notwithſtanding it is commonly taken for a picture or other device, ſhadowing ſome matter to be learned by it.

Emboſt, A term uſed by hunters, when a Deer is ſo weary that he foameth at the mouth.

Embracer, A law term of him, that when a matter is in tryall, cometh for reward to the barr, being no lawyer, nor witneſſe, and ſpeaketh in favour of one of the parties; or, which laboureth the Jury, or uſeth any unlawfull practiſe to make them give their verdict, as he would have them.

Embrew, To defile by dipping; to overſpread or dawbe.

Embroile, To incumber, intangle or peſter.

Embryon, A childe unperfect in the mothers womb.

Emendation, An amending.

Emeralde, A precious ſtone, the greeneſt of all other, for which cauſe it is very comfortable to the ſight. The beſt of theſe ſtones are brought out of Scythia. And ſome affirm them to be taken out of the Griffons neſts, who do keep this ſtone with great cruelty. It is found by experience (as *Albertus* writeth) that if the *Emerald* be good, it inclineth the bearer thereof to chaſtity, and cannot endure the action of luſt. There is alſo a diſeaſe ſounding neer this word, for which ſee *Hemorrhode*.

Emergent, What iſſueth, riſeth

riſeth up, appeareth, or ſheweth it ſelf.

Eminence, Highneſſe, dignity, honour.

Eminent, High, lofty, honourable.

Emiſſary, A buſie fellow ſent out for a ſpye, or ſcout, a meſſenger alway at hand.

Emmanuel, An Hebrew word expreſſing the dignity of our Saviour, and is interpreted, *God with us.*

Emolument, Profit, gain, advantage.

Empannel, To make up a Jury of twelve, or more men.

Emphaſis, An expreſſe, or moſt plain ſignification of ones mind: Alſo a proper and vigorous pronunciation of a word, thereby the better to expreſſe his force and efficacy.

Emphatical, That which is uttered with moſt expreſſe ſignification, in ſuch ſort, that it ſetteth forth to the full, the intent of the ſpeaker.

Empirick, A Phyſition that getteth skill by his own practice; alſo, one that without regard either of the cauſe of a diſeaſe, or of the conſtitution of the patient, applyes thoſe medicines whereof he hath had experience in others, work they how they will.

Emplaſter, A plaſter or ſalve made of herbs, powders and oyl boyled together.

Emplead, To ſue one.

Empoveriſh, To make or grow poor.

Emprimed, A terme uſed by hunters, when a Hart firſt forſaketh the herd.

Empyreall heaven, The higheſt heaven above the firmament; ſo called (by a Greek name) becauſe of the bright ſhining of it, like fire.

Emulate, To envy, to ſtrive to do as another doth, or rather beyond another.

Emulation, Envy; an earneſt deſire to do as another doth.

Enamel, A compound of

of glaſſe, lead, and tinne, well calcinated, or burnt together, wherewith things are varniſhed and flouriſhed; to inlay.

Enchaſe, To ſet in gold, to inlay, or enamel.

Enarration, A telling or declaring.

Enchiridion, It is commonly taken for a little book, which one may ſtill carry in his hand.

Encomium, A praiſe.

Encombrance, An impediment, Hindrance; trouble, moleſtation.

Encounter, To ſet upon one, either with words or blowes.

Encroach, To creep or preſſe upon a man unlawfully, to get more then his due.

Encroachment. A law terme when one man unlawfully preſſeth too far upon another, as in ſetting his pale too far upon anothers land, the more to enlarge his own, or in taking more rent then is due.

Endorſe, To write on the outſide of a Letter. Subſt. *Endorſement*.

Endorſed, A term of Herauldry, when two beaſts are painted with their backs turned to each other.

Endowment, The giving or aſſuring of dower to a woman, as alſo the ſetting out the Vicars portion in a benefice appropriated.

Energetical, Very forcible, and ſtrong.

Energy, Force, vertue, ſtrength; Effectual operation.

Enervate, To weaken or enfeeble.

* *Enewed*, Made new.

Enfranchiſe, To make free, to admit, or receive one into any corporation.

Enfranchiſement, A making free.

Engineer, A maker of Engines.

Enhance, To advance, or make greater.

Enigma, A riddle, a dark ſpeech, covered with ſubtile aad crafty words.

Enigmatical, Obſcure; dark, hard to underſtand, ſpoken in a riddle.

* *Enmoiſed*,

* *Enmoiſed*, Comforted.

Ennoble. To nobilitate, or make noble.

Enormity, A going out of rule; a great diſorder.

Enormous, Wicked; very bad.

Enqueſt, A Jury of twelve or moe men.

Enſign, A banner born in warres; a flagg, or any ornament ſerving for a mark of ſome dignity.

Entail, An eſtate in fee, but limited and tyed to certain conditions.

Entalented, Ingrafted.

Enthuſiaſme, A raviſhment from the ſpirit, divine motion, or inſpiration; poetical fury. Whoſo is poſſeſſed therewith, is called an *Enthuſiaſt.*

Enthymeme, A term of Logick. It ſignifieth an imperfect ſyllogiſme, which wanteth either the Major or Minor: as for example,

Every ſin deſerveth correction.

Every theft is a ſin.

Therefore every theft deſerveth correction. This is a perfect ſyllogiſme.

Now if we will leave the firſt part (called the *Major*) and ſay thus; *Every theft is a ſin:* Therefore *Every theft deſerveth correction.* Or omit the ſecond part (named the *Minor*) and ſay, *Every ſin deſerveth correction*, therefore every *theft deſerveth correction*, Then it is called an *Enthymeme*, to wit, a keeping in the mind (for ſo the word properly ſignifieth) becauſe one of theſe parts is underſtood in the mind: where note, that if the two ends of the *Enthymeme* are like in ſpeech, then the *Minor* is wanting; if the two beginnings be like, the *Major* is omitted, as may eaſily appear by the foregoing example.

Entitie, A being.

Enveloped, Wrapped.

Environ, To compaſſe about; to beſet.

Enucleate, To declare, expound, or make plain.

Enumerate, To reckon

up; to declare.

Enumeration, A reckoning; a rehearſal.

Enunciative, Any thing pronounced or ſpoken. A propoſition or ſpeech, which ſimply affirmeth or denyeth any thing; as *Cicero is vertuous*; *Cicero is not vertuous.*

Enure, To accuſtome ones ſelf.

Epact, A number which is in uſe every year, to find the age of the Moon by: This Epact changeth yearly, and is made by the addition of eleven to the former Epact; both which numbers are the Epact for the following year, but alwayes ſo, that both thoſe numbers exceed not the number of 30. For if they amount to above 30. then muſt you caſt away the 30. and the remaining number ſhall be the Epact. As for example, in this year 1616. the Epact is 22. to which if you adde eleven for the next years Epact, it maketh 33. from which if you take away 30. there will remain 3. which is the Epact for the next year 1617. Note alſo, when in any year the Epact is 29. you muſt add 12. to find out the next years true Epact, that caſting away thirty, the Epact may come to be eleven. In all other numbers, the Epact is ſtill made (as before) by adding eleven. And theſe Epacts are ever changed on the firſt day of March.

Ephemerides, A book wherein day acts are regiſtred. Commonly it is taken for a Book of Aſtronomy (in uſe among ſuch as erect figures to caſt mens nativities) by which book is ſhewn how all the Planets are placed, every day and hour of the year.

Epha, An Hebrew meaſure containing about five pecks of ours.

Ephod, A holy garment worn by the high Prieſt of the Hebrews, when he executed his function. It covered the back, and was curiouſly wrought with gold and twiſted ſilk of Purple,

Purple, Scarlet, and Violet colour. On the ſhoulders there were ſet two neat precious Onix ſtones, and in them graven the names of the twelve ſons of *Jacob*, called the twelve Patriarchs, in the right ſhoulder the ſix eldeſt, and in the left the ſix youngeſt; that the High Prieſt entring into the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, (which was the holieſt place of the Temple) might bear with him the names of the people, for whom he was to pray unto God.

Epicede, A funeral ſong ſung before the corpſe be buried; Alſo, verſes or *Epigrams* made upon the dead, in his Emendation; or, to ſerve for an inſcription upon his monument.

Epicycle, A term uſed in Aſtronomy. It ſignifieth a leſſer circle, whoſe center or middle part is in the circumference of a greater circle. In the upper part of this Epicycle, the five Planets, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Venus*, and *Mercury*, do go forward according to the courſe of the ſigns; as *Aries* to *Taurus*, &c. in the lower part they are retrograde, that is, go backward, as from *Gemini* to *Taurus*, from *Taurus* to *Aries* again. Between theſe two motions, are ſaid to be two ſtations; namely when a Planet ceaſeth going forward, and beginneth to be retrograde, or comeing to the fartheſt point of his retrogradation, goeth forward again; ſo that in the Epicycle, theſe Planets wheel about ſometime according, ſometime contrary to the order of the ſigns.

Epicure, It is commonly taken with us, for a man given over much to pleaſure, eſpecially in gluttony. In ancient times it ſignified one that followed the ſect of a Philoſopher named *Epicurus*, who taught, that the greateſt happineſſe was, to be without pain, and enjoy pleaſure of body and mind.

Epidemick, Or *Epidemical*. Univerſal, general, grown common; alſo infectious, contagious, peſtilent.

Epigraphe, Title, inſcription.

Epigram, It properly ſignifieth a ſuperſcription or writing ſet upon any thing; now it is commonly taken for a ſhort witty poeme, which under a feigned name, doth covettly praiſe or taxe ſome particular perſon or thing.

Epilepſie, The falling ſickneſſe, whereto moſt commonly children and young folk are ſubject. This diſeaſe is cauſed by ſome humour or vapour, ſuddenly ſtopping the paſſage of ſpirits in the brain, which the brain ſtriving to expel, cauſeth the patient to fall down, and commonly fome at the mouth.

Epilogue. The concluſion or end of a matter. A ſpeech made, after an enterlude or play is ended.

Epiphany, An appearing or manifeſtation. The feaſt of Twelfe day at Chriſtmas is ſo called, becauſe then the appearing of a new Star did manifeſt the birth of our Saviour.

Epiſcopacy, Government of the Church by Biſhops.

Epiſcopal, Of, or belonging to a Biſhop.

Epitaph, An inſcription or writing ſet upon a tombe; moſt commonly in lamentation or praiſe of the party there buried.

Epithalamium, A Bridal-ſong, in commendation of the parties married. A marriage-ſong.

Epithet, Any word or ſhort ſentence, added to a Noun ſubſtantive, to expreſſe ſome quality of it; as in ſaying, *Barbarous* cruelty, *unbridled* luſt; anger, *the ſhort madneſſe of the mind*: where *barbarous*, *unbridled*, and *the ſhort madneſſe of the mind*, are Epithets expreſſing the quality of cruelty, luſt and anger.

Epitome,

Epitome, An abridgement or ſhort gathering of any matter in writeing.

Epitomize, To make an abridgment or ſhort gathering.

Equanimity, Uprightneſſe of heart, quietneſſe of mind.

Equator, One of the ſix chief circles imagined to be in the firmament, ſo called, either becauſe it is equally diſtant from the Poles, or becauſe, when the Sun is in it, the day and night are equal.

Equinoctial, An imagined line, paſſing juſt in the midſt between the two poles of heaven, to which line, the Sun coming twice a year (namely about the xj. of March, and the xj. of September) maketh the dayes and nights of equal length in all the world; for which cauſe it is called *Equinoctial*: The ſigns *Aries* and *Libra* do both begin at this line.

Equipage, Furniture or proviſion for horſemanſhip; eſpecially in triumph or turnaments.

Equivalence, Or *Equivalency*. The equall value of one thing with another.

Equivalent, Of equal value to another thing.

Equivocate, To ſpeak or anſwer with a ſecret meaning reſerved in ones own mind; which peradventure the hearers do not underſtand.

Equivocation, A ſpeech or anſwer made, with a ſecret meaning reſerved in ones mind. A double or diverſe ſenſe in one word.

Equivoke, When one word ſignifieth two things.

Eradicate, To pluck or pull up by the roots.

Eraſed, A term of Heraldry, when any member of a beaſt ſeemeth torn from the body.

Erebus, Hell, or a river in Hell.

Erect, To lift or ſet up.

Erection, A lifting up.

Eremite. See *Hermite*.

Ereption, A taking away.

Ermines, A little beaſt leſſe then a Squirrel, the furre whereof is very coſtly, worn onely by Princes or great Potentates. It hath a tail of a thumb length, and is brown. *Ermine* in Heraldry ſometime ſignifieth white powdred with black, and *Ermines*, black powdred white.

Erne, To get by ones daily labour; to addle.

Errant, Wandring; having no certaine abode.

Erroneous, Full of error, deceived, falſe.

Erſt, Heretofore.

Eructation; A belching.

Erudition, Learning, inſtruction.

Eruption, A violent breaking out.

Eſcheat, To be forfeited to the King, or chief Lord.

Eſcheater, An Officer that obſerveth and certifieth into the Exchequer, ſuch things as do eſcheat unto the King.

Eſcript, A writing.

Eſcuage. A tenure of lands, whereby the tenant is bound at his own charge to follow his Lord into the wars; either in Scotland or Wales: ſometime in this tenure, the Tenant, onely payeth a yearly rent.

Eſcueryonera, An herb in the Weſt Indies; ſo named, becauſe it is of great vertue againſt the deadly ſtingings or bitings of certain venemous beaſts, which in that countrey they call *Eſcuercos*.

Eſperance, Hope.

Eſtimate, To priſe or value a thing; or (ſubſtantively) the price or value thereof.

Eſſayes, Tryals.

Eſſence, The being or natural ſubſtance of any thing.

Eſſenes, Certain religious men among the Jewes which lived a very ſtrict life, abſtaining from wine, fleſh and women.

Eſſential, That which belongeth

belongeth to the eſſence of a thing.

Eſſoine, A term in the Common Law, when a man cannot well appear at a day appointed in court, and is therefore allowed by the Court to be abſent without penalty.

Eſtreate, A copy which is taken of any writing.

Eſtovers, Plots of wood, growing in heathes, commons, and other places where it is lawful for Tenants to take fewel, and timber to repair their tenements.

Et cætera; and the reſt, and ſo forth: it is commonly written, *etc.*

Eternall, Which hath no beginning nor end.

Eternity, Everlaſtingneſſe.

Eternize, To make eternal.

Ethereall, Heavenly, or belonging to the celeſtial ſpheres.

Ethikes, Books of moral Philoſophy, treating of civill behaviour and manners.

Ethnike, A Gentile; a Heathen: one that is no Chriſtian.

Etymology, The true expoſition, or reaſon given of any word. Adject. *Etymological.*

Evacuate, To empty.

Evacuation, An emptying.

Evade, To eſcape; to get away.

Evangelical, Of or belonging to the Goſpell; commanded in the Goſpel.

Evangeliſt, A bringer of good tydings; wherefore Saint *Matthew*, Saint *Mark*, S. *Luke*, and Saint *John*, are called *Evangeliſts*, becauſe they firſt in writing publiſhed the joyfull Hiſtory of our Redemption by the Son of God.

Evaporate, To conſume away in vapour.

Evaporation, A vapour or ſmoke paſſing from any thing.

Evaſion, An eſcape; a ſtarting hole to get out: a ſhift or trick to put off ones adverſary.

Euchariſt, It properly ſignifieth a giving of thanks. In Eccleſiaſtical writings it is often taken for the B. Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Chriſt.

Evack, A kind of wilde beaſt like a Goat.

Event, The end or ſucceſſe of a matter.

Evert, To overthrow.

Everſion, An overthrowing.

Eviſcerate, To bowel, or draw out the bowels or guts of.

Eviction, An overthrow in Law. An undeniable manifeſtation or proof of any thing.

Evitable, Which may be avoided.

Eunuch, A gelded man.

Euphorbium, A gum or teare of a ſtrange plant, growing on the mount Atlas in Lybia. It is yellowiſh, cleer, and brittle. It may be uſed in oyntments againſt palſies, cramps, and ſhrinking of ſinewes; but to be taken inwardly, is very dangerous, unleſſe the malice thereof be well corrected; for it ſcalderh and is exceeding hot neer the fourth degree.

Europe, One of the three parts of the world lying toward the weſt. In it are contained *England*, *Spain*, *France*, *Germany*, *Italy*, all *Greece*, *Crete*, or *Candy*, beſide many other Kingdoms, great Countries and Iſlands. Some affirm it to be called *Europe*, of *Europa*, King *Agenors* daughter, whom *Jupiter* (as Poets feign) in likeneſſe of a Bull, carried over ſea, into the Iſland *Candy*.

Exact, To demand with great earneſtneſſe, or with conſtraint; alſo it ſignifieth perfected and accomplished.

Exaction, A pilling or polling of money by taking unjuſt.

Exaggerate, To increaſe or amplifie a matter; properly, with words to make a thing more then it is.

Exaggeration, An increaſing

ſing or amplifying by words.

Exanimate, To amaze.

Exanimation, An amazement.

Exaſperate, To anger, or provoke one greatly to anger.

Exaſperation, A provoking or ſtirring one to anger.

Exauthorize, To deprive of, or put from authority.

Exceſſe, Which exceedeth, or is too much. Adject. *Exceſſive.*

Exchequer, That Court wherein all cauſes touching the revenewes of the Crown are handled. Alſo the Kings Treaſury.

Exciſe, A certain cuſtome or impoſt upon commodities; whereby to raiſe and advance moneys for the ſervice of the Common wealth.

Excite, To ſtir up. Subſt. *Excitation*, or *Excitement.*

Exclamation, A crying out.

Exclude, To ſhut out.

Excluſion, A ſhutting out.

Excogitate, To deviſe, invent.

Excommunicate, to caſt out of the communion of the Church.

Excommunication, A caſting out of the Church.

Excoriate, To pull off the skin or hide, to flea.

Excreable, Which may be ſpet out.

Excrement, Any thing which naturally growing or being in the body, may be taken away without harm to the body.

Excreſcence, A ſuperfluous or unnatural growing out of a thing, as of a wart, wen, bunch, &c.

Excreſſion, A growing out; a ſwelling or bunch.

Excruciate, To torment.

Excurſion, A running out, a light skirmiſh.

Execrable, Wicked, worthy to be deteſted,

Execration, A curſing.

Execution, The ſlaughter

ter done upon a flying enemy purſued; the ſucceſſe of a ſhot diſcharged at the enemy; the effect which any offenſive thing takes, being thrown in upon the beſieged by the aſſailants.

Executor, He that is appointed by any man in his laſt Will and Teſtament, to have the diſpoſing of all his goods, according to the contents of the ſaid Will.

Exemplary, Of, or belonging to an example.

Exemplifie, To declare a matter at large, to alledge examples. Subſt. *Exemplification.*

Exempt, Free or priviledged from any payment or ſervice.

Exemption, A freedome or a priviledge from any buſineſſe.

Exequies, Funeral ſolemnities in honour of the dead.

Exercitation, Uſe, exerciſe, cuſtome, practiſe.

Exhale, To caſt or ſend forth a breath or fume.

Exhalation, A fumy ſmoke, hot and dry, drawn out of the earth by the heat of the Sun, which being inflamed, is the materiall cauſe of divers fiery impreſſions in the ayr.

Exhauſt, To draw out, conſume, ſpend, or waſte.

Exhibite, To preſent, offer, or give. Subſt. *Exhibition.*

Exhilarate, To make merry, to comfort.

Exhortatory, Which exhorteth or perſwadeth to do a thing.

Exigent, A ſtraight, a hard pinch.

Exile, Baniſhment.

Exinanite, To make empty, to ſpoyl, weaken, or make of no force. Subſt. *Exinanition.*

Exiſt, To be, to appear, or to be ſeen.

Exiſtence, A being, or entitie.

Exodus, A going forth. The ſecond Book of *Moſes* is ſo called, becauſe it teacheth of the manner how

how the children of Iſrael went out of Egypt.

Exolete, Paſt growing, out of uſe, ſtale.

Exonerate, To unburden, to acquite or diſcharge.

Exorable, Which may be intreated.

Exorbitant, That which goeth out of due proportion, or the right way. Subſt. *Exorbitancy.*

Exorcize, To adjure, to bind by oath, to charge one upon conſcience, or grievous penalty, to ſpeak truly, or do any thing required.

Exorciſme, An adjuring or binding by oath. Conjuration.

Exordium, The firſt entrance of a ſermon, oration, or ſuch like ſpeech.

Exotique, Forrain, or ſtrange.

Expatiate, To wander, to walk, run, or ſpread abroad.

Expect, To look for before it come.

Expectation, A looking for a longing.

Expedite, Quick; ready. Alſo to diſpatch quickly, rid out of the way.

Expedient, A help, fit means, device, to compaſſe any matter.

Expeditate, To cut off the balles, or (as ſome ſay, certain clawes of great dogs feet, which are kept neer a forreſt, that they may not harm the Kings Deer. The dogs ſo cut, are ſaid to be expeditated.

Expedition, Quick diſpatch, ſpeed, ſometime a ſetting forth unto war; a voyage.

Expell, To thruſt out, to drive away.

Experiment, An experience, proof, or tryal.

Expert, Cunning, skillfull.

Expiable, Which may be purged, or ſatisfied for.

Expiate, To pacifie, to appeaſe, to recompence.

Expiation, Pacifying, appeaſing by ſacrifice.

Expire, To dye, end, periſh, or decay.

Expiration, A dying; a breathing out, an end.

Explane, To make plain,

to

to declare plainly.

Explanation, A making plain, a declaring.

Explicate, To unfold, open, or to declare at large.

Explication, An unfolding or opening.

Explicite, Unfolded, declared; alſo ended, or finiſhed.

Explode, To drive out with clapping the hands: or generally, to reject, diſapprove, or condemn with ſome outward expreſſion of diſlike, as by clapping of hands, hiſſing, or ſtamping.

Exploit, A notable Fact, whether good or bad.

Exploſion, A driving away.

Exploration, Search, or tryal by ſearch.

Exportation, A bearing, carrying, or conveying out.

Expoſe, To ſet forth; to ſet to view; to put abroad in hazard.

Expoſition, An interpretation or expounding.

Expoſitor, An expounder or Interpreter.

Expoſtulate, To reaſon angerly with one; to chide or complain, as finding himſelf grieved.

Expoſtulation, An angry reaſoning or complaint.

Expreſſion, A wringing or ſqueaſing out.

Exprobrate, To upbraid, to caſt in ones teeth.

Exprobration, An upbraiding.

Expugne, To conquer, to win by aſſault.

Expugnation, A conqueſt; a winning by fight.

Expulſe, To thruſt out.

Expulſion, A thruſting out, a driving away.

Expunge, To put, ſtrike, blot, or croſſe out, to put away, or remove.

Exquiſite, Excellent, curious. Subſt. *Exquiſiteneſſe*.

Exſiccate, To make dry; to dry up.

Extant, That which ſtandeth abroad or in ſight; which may be found.

Extaſie, or rather, *Eſtaſie*, A ſwooning, trance, aſtoniſh-

aſtoniſhment, amazement, a raviſhment, or tranſportation of the ſpirits by paſſion.

Extempore, Out of hand; preſently, without ſtudy.

Extend, To ſtretch forth, to ſhew at length.

Extenſion, A ſtretching out.

Extent, Compaſſe; Space: A ſtretching forth.

Extenuate; to diminiſh; to make by words, a thing ſeem leſſe then it is.

Extenuation, A diminiſhing.

Exterior, Outward.

Exterminate, To baniſh; to drive away; to caſt forth.

Extermination, A deſtroying, or rooting out.

Externe, Forraign; outlandiſh, ſtrange, outward.

Externall, Outward, ſtrange.

Extinguiſh, To quench, to put out.

Extinguiſher, That quencheth, or putteth out.

Extinct, Quenched, dead, put out.

Extirpe, To deſtroy, to root out.

Extirpate, To root up; to deſtroy.

Extirpation, A rooting up.

Extort, To wreſt away, to take by force.

Extortion, Wrong done by any officer, in taking greater fees or rewards, for executing his office, then the lawes will allow him.

Extornioner, He that committeth extortion.

Extract, To draw forth.

Extraction, A drawing out; alſo, an original deſcent.

Extrajudicial, Done out of Court.

Extravagant, Wandering, diſordered, when there are many needleſſe matters or words brought in beſide the purpoſe. Subſt. *Extravagancy*.

Extricate, To deliver or rid ones ſelf of a thing.

Extrinſecal. Outward, or on the outſide.

Extrinſion,

Extruſion, A thruſting out.

Extuberant, Swelling.

Exuberant, Abounding, plenteous.

Exuberancy, Affluence; abundance.

Exulcerate, To raiſe bliſters, or ſores.

Exulceration, A riſing of bliſters or ſores in the body.

Exult, To rejoyce greatly, to triumph over one.

Exultation, A great rejoycing.

F

Fabricate, To frame, to build.

Fabrick A frame, a building.

Fabulous, Falſe as a fable, feigned.

Facetious, Witty, pleaſant, merrily conceited.

Facile, Eaſie.

Facility, Eaſineſſe.

Facinorous, Wicked, ungratious, very naught.

Faction, A ſect or diviſion into ſundry opinions.

Factious, Contentious, troubleſome, unquiet.

Factor, He that buyeth and ſelleth for a merchant, or that looketh to his buſineſſe.

Faculty, Power, ability, a trade or courſe of life, a priviledg or power granted, that a man may do ſomething, which without ſuch priviledge he could not do.

Facundity, Eloquence.

Fage, A fable.

Fairies, Hobgoblins.

Falding, A kind of courſe cloth.

Fallacy, Deceit in words.

Fallacious, Full of deceit, fraudulent; apt to deceive.

Fallible, Deceitful; apt to be deceived.

Falſity, To counterfeit, or make falſe.

Falſification, A counterfeiting, or making falſe.

Falſity, Falſhood, deceit.

Familiars,

Familiars, Evil ſpirits, wherewith Witches and Sorcerers familiarly converſe.

Fanatical, or *Fanatick*; Diſtracted, mad, frantick, out of his wits.

* *Fangs*, Hands, clutches; rather, Jawes, or Teeth.

Fantaſtical, or *Fantaſtick*, Self-conceited, whymſical, vain, and odd conceited.

Farcines, A diſeaſe in beaſts; it is a creeping ulcer growing in knots, and following along ſome vein; commonly called the *Farcie*, or *Faſhions*.

Farced, Stuffed full.

Farreation, vide *Diffarreation*.

Faſcinate, To bewitch. Subſt. *Faſcination*.

Faſtidious, Diſdainfull, loathing, proud.

Fate, Deſtiny, that which muſt of neceſſity come to paſſe, by Gods ſecret appointment.

Fatal, That which happeneth or cometh to paſſe by fate.

Fatigation, A wearineſſe.

Faunes. Poetical gods of the woods.

Faulter, To ſtammer, ſtumble, or fail in ſpeaking: Alſo to flinch, and prove backward in the performance of any thing promiſed.

Favourite, One in great favour.

Feacible, Which may be performed, acted, or done.

Fealty, A ceremony done by ſome tenants to the Lord of whom they hold lands; which is in laying their right hand upon a book, and promiſing fidelity to him by oath.

Feature, Handſomeneſſe, comelineſſe, beauty.

Fecundity, Fruitfulneſſe.

Fee, Lands and tenements, holden by perpetual right, and with acknowledgement of ſuperiority to a higher Lord.

Felicity, Happineſſe.

Fell, A skin, ſometime it ſignifieth fierce, terrible,

ble, or frowning.

Felony, A general term comprehending divers hainous offences, for which the authors ought to ſuffer death, and loſe their lands.

Feminine, Of or belonging to the female.

Fence-moneth, A moneth, ſo called, becauſe then it is not lawful to hunt in any forreſt, for that the Does then do fawn. This moneth beginneth about the ninth of June, and continueth till the ninth of July.

Fengreek, A plant or herb, the ſeed whereof is much uſed in phyſick. It is yellow, being hot in the ſecond degree, and dry in the firſt, and hath power to mollifie and diſſolve.

Feodal, or *Feudal*, Pertaining to a Fee.

Feodary, An officer who is to be preſent with the Eſcheater, at the finding of any office, and to ſurvey wards lands; and to rate them.

Feoſement, A deed witneſſing the ſale or gift of lands in fee ſimple, with livery of ſeiſine, and poſſeſſion thereof. He that maketh the *Feoſement* is called the *Feoſer*, and the party to whom it is made, the *Feoſee*.

Fere. See *Pheere*.

Ferie, Any day of the week not kept holy.

Fermentation, A leavening of bread, or a mixing with, as leaven with dow; alſo a working, as of ale or beer: alſo an infuſion; a ſetting, or letting ſtand divers ſimples together, in the Sun, over a fornace, or in horſe dung, untill they be fully incorporated, or their ſubſtances throughly mingled.

Fers, The Queen in cheſſe play.

Fertile, Fruitful, yeelding much.

Fertility, Fruitfulneſſe.

Fervent, Hot.

Fervency, Heat; alſo earneſtneſs and eagerneſs in the mind or deſire.

Fervour, Heat.

Ferula,

Ferula, A rod, ſtick, or thin paulmer, wherewith children are corrected in Schooles upon the hand.

Feſſepoint, The middle part of a ſcutcheon, whoſe breadth is divided into three even parts.

Feſtination, Speed, haſte.

Feſtival, Merry, joyful, belonging to a feaſt.

Feſtivity, Mirth, rejoycing, pleaſantneſſe, merrineſſe.

Feud, Hatred, enmity, ſtrife.

Feudiſt, A Student or profeſſour of the feudal lawes and cuſtomes, ſuch as thoſe of us in *England* called *Fennces*.

Fewmets, or *Fewmiſhing*, The dung of a Deer.

Fiants, The dung of a Fox or Badger.

Fibers, The ſmall ſtrings, or hair-like threds of roots; alſo the threads or ſtrings of muſcles and veins.

Fibrous, Full of hair-like threads or ſtrings.

Fickle, Unconſtant, light, mutable.

Fickleneſſe, Inconſtancy; waveringneſſe of mind; mutability, and unſettledneſſe of reſolution.

Fiction, A feined device, a lye.

Fidelity, Faithfulneſſe.

Figment, A vain device, a lye, a counterfeit tale.

Figurative, That which figureth or ſerveth but as a repreſentation of another thing.

File of Souldiers, The rank downward from the head of the company to the rear, whereas the Rank is the order or row that goeth croſſe. Sometime it ſignifies a continued tenour of diſcourſe, drawn along as it were in one eaven line or thread.

Filial, Of or belonging to a ſon.

Filiation, Son-ſhip.

Filme, A fine thin skin within the body, dividing the fleſh or any neer member one from another.

Fine, An end; ſometime money payed when one firſt taketh land for years.

Finall, Of or belonging

to an end, the laſt.

* *Finance*, An end.

Finite, Which hath an end.

Fire-drake, A fire ſometime ſeen, flying in the night, like a Dragon. Common people think it a ſpirit, that keepeth ſome treaſure hid; but Philoſophers affirm it to be a great unequal exhalation; inflamed between two Clouds, the one hot, the other cold, (which is the reaſon that it alſo ſmoaketh,) the middle part whereof, according to the proportion of the hot Cloud, being greater then the reſt, maketh it ſeem like a belly, and both ends like unto a head and tail.

Firme, Strong, ſtable, ſtedfaſt.

Firmament, Aſtronomers underſtand by this word, the eighth ſphear, next above the ſpheres of the ſeven Planets, in which all the fixt Stars are placed.

Firmity, Strength, ſtedfaſtneſſe.

Fiſcall, Belonging or coming to the publick purſe or treaſure.

Fiſtike nuts, Outlandiſh nuts, brought out of Syria and other hot Countries, not much unlike a ſmall Haſel nut. They are very good againſt the ſtoppings of the liver, being ſteeped all night in ſome ſweet wine, and ſo eaten in the morning. They are good alſo to unſtop the lungs, and for ſuch as are troubled with ſhortneſſe of breath, and are comfortable for the ſtomach; yet they nouriſh but little, being taken as meat.

Fiſtula, A dangerous ulcer or ſore ſtill running. It goeth up into the body with a long narrow hole, like a pipe, and is commonly hard in the outſide.

Fiſtulate, To turn or grow to a Fiſtula.

Fitch, The furre of the Polecat.

Fixe, To faſten.

Fixed, Faſtened.

Flagrant, Burning; flaming hot.

Flagitious,

* *Flagitious*, Wicked, very lewd.

Flamine, A great Prieſt amongſt the Gentiles. There were three ſuch at Rome. One called *Flamen Dialis*; The Prieſt of *Jupiter*: who ware rich veſtments, and had a chair of Eſtate. If his Wife chanced to dye, he thereupon went preſently out of his office: It was not lawfull for him to abide one night out of the City, nor yet to affirm any thing by oath; for his word was held of ſufficient credit. The other two *Flamins*, were the *Flamine* of *Mars*, and the *Flamine* of *Romulus*, called *Quirinus*.

Flankards, Hunters call ſo two knots or nurs, in the flank of a Deer.

Flask, An inſtrument or little veſſel which troopers uſe to carry Gunpowder in at their girdles.

Flatulent, Windy.

Flebotomy. See *Phlebotomy*.

Fleate, A channel by which any water ebbs and flowes.

Flegmatick, Full of flegme, or inclining to flegme.

Flexibility, Aptneſſe to bend.

Flexible, Pliant, eaſie to bend.

* *Flo*, An arrow.

Florein, A coyn, whereof there be two ſorts; one about the value of three ſhillings four pence; the other about two ſhillings ten pence farthing.

Fluctuation, A floating, ſwimming; a doubting, wavering, inconſtancy.

Fluent, Which floweth or aboundeth. Subſt. *Fluency*.

Fluide, Flowing, running, waſhie, flaſhy, moiſt, wateriſh, thin, feeble.

Flux, A flowing or iſſue of blood.

Fluxibility, Aptneſſe to flow or ſpread abroad.

Fluxible, Which is apt to flow or run abroad.

Foyling, The print of a Deers foot in graſſe, when it cannot well be ſeen.

Foemen, Enemies.

Foines, A kind of furre brought for the moſt part out of France; the top of this furre is black, and the ground whitiſh; the beaſt that beareth it, is about the bigneſſe of a Cat.

Foiſon, Great plenty, ſtore.

Foiterers, Vagabonds.

Folio, A ſheet or large leaf of paper.

Foment, To cheriſh, comfort, refreſh, eaſe. Subſt. *Fomentation.*

Fomentation, In phyſick it properly ſignifieth, powders or dry things in bags, or any liquor in a ſponge or bladder, applyed warm to the body, to mitigate pain, or for ſome other purpoſe.

Footſtall, The lower part of a pillar, whereon it ſtandeth.

Foppe. A Fool.

Foppery, Fooliſhneſſe, a vain matter.

Forage, Proviſion for horſes and cattel in the wars.

Forcer, A coffer, or little cheſt.

Foreſter, He that hath charge to look to a foreſt, or ſome part of it.

Foreloyn, A terme in hunting, when a hound meeteth a chace, and goeth away with it before the reſt.

Forgery, A counterfeiting.

Forlorn, Utterly undone, in a deſperate eſtate.

Formality, An obſerving of good form or order; alſo, exceſſe in outward carriage, and punctilioes; affected gentleneſſe in behaviour.

Formall, That which keepeth due form: alſo, one that is altogether for the outſide, and to make a ſhew, not regarding the ſubſtance.

Formidable, Dreadfull, terrible, to be feared.

Formeſity, Beauty, fairneſſe.

Foreſtall, To buy victuall or other merchandiſe by the way, before it come to the fair, or market; to ſell it again at a dearer price.

Fore-

* *Foreſtaller*, He that doth foreſtall, and buy things in ſuch ſort.

Formulary, A book of Formes or Preſidents.

Forrage, To prey, to ranſack, to go a boot-haleing.

Fortifie, To make ſtrong.

Fortification, An old, any place made ſtrong.

Fortitude, Courage, ſtrength, valour.

Forewelked, Dryed up.

Foſter, To cheriſh, to bring up, to keep.

Fother, A Wain-load of 2000. weight. As alſo, feeding for horſes and other cattel, otherwiſe written *Foder*.

Fracture, A breaking.

Fragile, Brittle, weak, frail.

Fragility, Weakneſſe, brittleneſſe.

Fragment, A broken peece, a cantle.

Fragrant, Sweet ſmelling. Subſt. *Fragrancy*.

Franchiſe, A liberty, or freedome; with us at this day, it is taken for a priviledge or exemption chiefly from ordinary Juriſdiction.

Franke, Free, liberal, bountiful.

* *Frape*, A company, a rabble.

Fraternal, Brotherly.

Fraternity, A brotherhood.

Fratricide, The murdering (alſo the murderer) of his brother.

Fraud, *Deceit*, couſenage.

Fraudulent, Deceitful.

Fray, Harts or ſtags are ſaid to fray their heads, when they rub them, to make the pilles of their new horns come off.

* *Fremd*, Strange.

Frequent, Often, common; alſo to haunt or reſort much to a place.

Frequentation, A haunting or reſorting to a place.

Friers. See Mendicants.

Frication, A rubbing.

Friction, A rubbing.

Fripery, A Brokers ſhop.

Frivolous, Vain, fooliſh,

of no account.

Froiſe. A pancake, a tanſie.

Frolick, Jocund, jovial, merry, joyful. Alſo to ſport wantonly or merrily.

Front, A forehead, the firſt part of a battel, an entrance or beginning.

Frontier, The bounds or limits of a Countrey.

Frontiſpiece, The forefront (chiefly of a houſe or any building.)

Frontlet, Any thing worn on the forehead.

**Frownce,* A wrinckle.

Fructifie, To bear fruit. Subſt. *Fructification.*

Frugal, Thrifty, ſpareing.

Frugality, Thriftineſſe, goop husbandy.

Fruition, Enjoying; uſe or poſſeſſion of a thing.

Frumenty, Broth made of wheat; boyled wheat.

Frumps, Jeeres, taunts, abuſes, flouts, mocks.

Fruſtrate, To make void, to deceive, to diſappoint. Subſt. *Fruſtration.*

Fugitive, One likely to run away, a vagrant perſon, a run-away.

Fulgent, Gliſtering, ſhining bright as lightening.

Fumigation, A perfume, any thing which being caſt on hot coales, maketh a ſweet ſmell.

Fulguration, Lightening, appearing in the skies.

Fuliginous, Sooty, black, ſmoaky.

Fulmination, Lightening followed with thunder.

Function, The exerciſe of any office; a charge which one hath, a courſe of life.

Fundamental, Of or belonging to the foundation, or to the main, chief, and principal point.

Funeral, A ſolemn burial of ſome great perſon.

Furbiſh, To ſcour, burniſh, or poliſh.

Furies, Three imaginary hags or ſpirits in hell, having ſnakes growing on them inſtead of haires.

Poets

Poets feigned them to be daughters of *Acheron* (a river in hell) and of the night, and to have the office of tormenting the ſoules of wicked men. There names were *Alecto*, *Megæra*, and *Tiſiphone*.

Fuſible. That may be molten; or poured.

Futility, Lightneſſe, unprofitableneſſe, vanity, fooliſhneſſe.

Future, That which ſhall be hereafter.

G

* *Gab*, To prate or lye.

Gabbing, Lying..

Gabions, Baskets of earth to keep off great ſhot.

Gable, The fore-front or end of a houſe coming down right.

Gaineſt, Moſt profitable, or neereſt.

* *Gadling*, Stragling.

Gage, A pledge.

Galangale, An herb ſo called, the root whereof is hot and dry in the third degree, and much uſed in phyſick.

Galaxy, The milky way in the Firmament.

Galbanum, A gum or liquor drawn forth of a plant in *Syria*, called *Metopion*; or as ſome, out of *Sagapene*, or *Fennel giant*, called *Ferula*. It is of a ſtrange ſavour, and very pure, cloſe and firm, neither too moiſt, nor too dry. It is good againſt an old cough, and for ſuch as cannot eaſily fetch breath; and the perfume thereof driveth Serpents from the place where it is burned.

Gale, A cool and gentle ayr; a pleaſing blaſt of wind.

* *Galiard*, Luſty, frolick.

Gallantry, Bravery, brave ſpiritedneſſe.

Gallamafrie, A confuſed mixture of ſeveral things: a mingle mangle, hotchpotch, miſhmaſh. Alſo any diſh of meat that is made up of ſeveral ſorts jumbled together.

Galleniſt, A Phyſitian that in his way of practice

followeth Gallens method.

* *Galoch*, A kinde of ſhooe.

* *Galpe*, To belch.

Gamut, The loweſt note in the Scale of muſick, as *Ela* the higheſt.

Gang-week, Rogation week, ſo called from the proceſſion or perambulation then uſed.

Gangrene, A dangerous diſeaſe when any fleſhy part of the body, after ſome great inflamation or other grief, loſing the natural colour, beginneth to grow inſenſible, and by degrees to waxe dead, rot, and putrefie.

Ganimede, vide *Catamite*.

Gantlet, or *Gauntlet*, A piece of armour for the left hand, like a glove.

Garbe, A terme in Heraldry. It ſignifieth a ſheaf of Wheat, or any other grain; alſo, comelineſſe handſomeneſſe, gracefulneſſe, good faſhion.

Garbell, To purifie or cleanſe ſpice or other things, from the droſſe or duſt which is mingled with it.

Gardian, or *Guardian*. A Tutor, one that hath the overſight and government of a ward.

Gargarize, To waſh or ſcowre the mouth and throat with any Phyſicall liquor.

Gargariſme, A liquor to waſh the mouth.

Gargil, The ſame that Gargarize.

* *Gargoning*, Strange ſpeaking.

Garniſh, To adorn, beautifie, &c.

Garriſon, A place of ſuccour and ſtrength, being fortified with men, armes, and ammunition.

Garrulity, Pratling, vain babling, chatting.

Garter, It ſometime ſignifieth the principal of our Engliſh Heralds, called the King at armes.

Gaſh, A large or deep cut.

Gatherbag, The bag or skin, incloſing a young red Deer in the Hindes belly.

Gavelkind,

Gavelkind, Cuſtomes annexed unto certaine lands in Kent, called *Gavelkind* lands: whereof one is, that if the Father be hanged for Felony, the Son ſhall enjoy all his lands and tenements holden in *Gavelkind*. Other cuſtomes there are of *Gavelkind*, too long to be rehearſed in this place.

Gawgeour, An officer having authority to give a mark of allowance to all Tuns, Hogſheads, Pipes, Barrels, &c. of Wine, Oyl, Honey, and Butter. before they ought to be ſold.

* *Gawre*, To ſtare.

Gehenna, It properly ſignifieth a place in a valley, in the Tribe of *Benjamin*, where the Iſraelites erected abominable altars, there ſacrificing their children in fire to the Idol Moloch; notwithſtanding it is uſually taken for hell.

Gemini, one of the twelve ſigns ſo called.

Gemme, A jewel.

Genealogy, A pedegree; a declaration of ones linage, ſtock, or race. Adj. *Genealogical*.

Generable, Which may be begotten.

Generate, To beget.

Generative, Of an ingendring faculty.

Genetive, The ſame.

Generoſity, Nobleneſſe of mind, Gentlemanlike courage.

Generous, Noble, valiant, vertuous; of a brave ſpirit.

Geneſis, A generation. The firſt Book of *Moſes* is ſo called in Greek and Latine, becauſe it declareth the creation and generation of all things.

Genet, A goodly horſe of Spain.

Genets, A beaſt almoſt of the bigneſſe of a Cat breeding in Spain. There are two colours of them, black and gray; the furre of the black is moſt eſteemed.

Genitals, or *Genitories*. The privy members.

Genius, The ſpirit or ſoul: A good Angel, or a familiar evil ſpirit; alſo ones

ones natural inclination or propenſity to any thing.

Gentile, Among the Jewes, all were Gentiles, that were not of one of the twelve Tribes: now we commonly call them Gentiles, that profeſſe not the faith of Chriſt.

Gentiliſme, The opinion or beliefe of the Gentiles.

Gentile, A man of compleat behaviour; arguing good breeding, and knowledge of the world.

Gentility, The ſame that Gentiliſme is.

Genaine, Proper, peculiar, natural.

Geography, A deſcription of the earth, as we ſee in Maps.

Geomancy. See Divination.

Geometry, An art of due proportion conſiſting in lineaments, forms, diſtances, and greatneſſe. There are four principles hereof; to wit, 1. A prick or point. 2. A line. 3. A ſuperficies or outſide. 4. A body. This Art was of great eſtimati-on among the ancient Grecians.

Geometrical. Of or belonging to Geometry.

Geometrician, One skilful in Geometry.

Georgiks, Books treating of husbandry and tillage of land.

* *Geriful*, Changeable; ſometime cruel.

Germinate, To bud out.

* *Geſſeran*, A breaſt-plate.

Geſticulation, A moving of the fingers, hands, or other parts, either in idle wantonneſſe, or to expreſs ſome matter by ſignes, in dancing, ſinging, or other ſuch like exerciſe.

Geſtes, Deeds, noble acts.

Geules, A term among Heralds: It ſignifieth a vermilion colour.

Gibboſity, Bunching out, crackbackneſſe.

Gibbriſhneſſe, Any kind of mad, broken, fuſtian language; gibble-gabble: canting, or ſuch private made-words as beggars, Gypſies, and ſuch confe-

derate

derate rogues uſe one amongſt another.

Gigantine, Giant-like.

* *Gild*, A Fraternity, or brotherhood.

Gild-hall, The place of their aſſembling, and in time, of that large extenſion, as to ſignifie in many places, a Town-hall.

* *Gippon*, A doublet; a light coar.

* *Gipſere*, A bagg or pouch.

Girle, A Roe Buck of two years.

* *Giſarme*, A certaine weapon.

* *Gite*, A gown.

Give, A fetter, or chain.

Glaive, A weapon like an Halberd.

Glandulous, Full of kernells.

Glebe land, Land belonging to a Parſonage or Vicarage.

Glede, Fire, embers; flame, aſhes: ſometime a bird called a Puttoke.

* *Glee*, Mirth or joyfulneſſe.

* *Gleire*, White.

* *Glinne*, A little village, or part of a village.

Gliſter, A liquor made ſometime with ſodden fleſh, ſometime with decoction of herbs or other things, which by a pipe, is conveyed into the lower parts of the body. It is written, that the uſe hereof was firſt learned from a Bird in Egypt, called *Ibis*, much like unto a Stork, which Bird doth often with her bill, open her hinder parts, when nature of her ſelf doth not expell what is needfull.

Globe, A great round Bowl; or a deſcription of the world made in ſuch a form.

Gloomy, Dusky, dark.

Gloſſe. A ſhort expoſition of any dark ſpeech.

Gloſſary, A Dictionary, ſhewing the ſignification of words in diverſe tongues: of ſuch words eſpecially, that are become old, and out of uſe.

Glutinous, Clammy, of a glewing quality.

Gnarre,

* *Gnarre*, A hard knot in wood: ſometime a ſhort thick fellow, a club.

Gnathonical, Flattering; deceitful in words; ſoothing ones humour, to get by him.

* *Gnoſſe*, A Foole, a Churle.

Gnomon, The rod or pin of a diall; that which caſts a ſhadow to direct us, that we may know what a clock it is.

Goldfoile, A thin leaf of gold.

Golden number, A number which changeth every year, by adding one to the golden number of the year growing before, untill it grow as high as nineteen, and then the golden number returneth to one again. For example, this year 1616. the golden number is two; the next year therefore it will be three, &c. This golden number was deviſed to find out the feaſt of Eaſter.

Golgotha, A Syrian word, ſignifying, a place of dead mens ſculles. It was a place at Hieruſalem on the North ſide of Mount Sion, ſo called becauſe there lay the ſculles of offenders put to death.

Goliah, The Philiſtian Gyant David ſlew. It is uſed at large for any great body'd-man, or mighty Champion.

* *Golierdiſe*, He that hath a fowl great mouth, or a great ſtroak with his mouth, like blew *Dick* of *Thanet*.

Gomer, The name of an Hebrew meaſure, containing more then a Gallon. The Iſraelites when they were fed from Heaven with Manna in the deſert, received every one, this meaſure full for a dayes allowance.

* *Ginſennon*, A little flag.

Gonorrhea, A diſeaſe ſo called; or the running of the reins.

Gordian knot, A knot which cannot be looſed.

Gorgon, A terrible fighting,

ing Woman. Poets feign, there were four ſuch, Daughters to King *Phorcus*: their names were *Scylla*, *Meduſa*, *Stenio*, and *Euryale*.

Gormandize, To eat immeaſurably; to ſtop into the gut greedily. To play the glutton, or to eat very much.

Goſſomer, Things that flye like Copwebs in the ayr.

Gourmand, A glutton.

Gourmandize, Gluttony; ſometime to eat like a Glutton.

Graces, A poetical fiction of three Siſters, ſuppoſed the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*. They were called *Aglaia*, *Thalia*, and *Euphroſyne*. The morality of this invention was, to expreſſe the mutual love and cheerfull converſation which ought to be amongſt friends: For they were painted naked, to ſignifie that friendſhip ought to be plain without diſſimulation; ſmiling and merry, to ſhew that men ſhould do good willingly; young and maidenlike, to teach, that friendſhip ſhould conſiſt in honeſt things; and holding hands together in a round ring, to ſhew, that a benefit beſtowed, doth again return to the giver.

Gradation, A going by ſteps, or a ſpeaking by certain degrees.

Gradual, That which was ſaid or ſung, between the Epiſtle and the Goſpel.

Graduate, He that hath taken a degree of learning in a publick Univerſity.

Graie-fryers money, It is a proverbial by-word; as when we ſay, *Do me ſuch a courteſie, and I will requite or pay you in Graie-fryers money*; that is, in thanks: for they muſt carry no money.

Graines of Paradiſe, A little ſeed, brought out of Armenia, of a ſtrong ſweet ſmell, and ſomewhat ſharp in taſte. It is hot and dry, of a ſubtil ſubſtance, and often uſed in Phyſick. For

it

it warmeth the inward parts, and is good againſt the falling ſickneſſe, the Sciatica, the Strangury, bytings of venemous beaſts, and divers other diſeaſes.

* *Grame*, Sorrow, miſhap; anger.

Grammarian, One skilled in, or a teacher of the Grammar.

Grammatical, Of or belonging to Grammar.

Granadillia, A fruit like a Pomegranat growing in India.

Granado, An inſtrument of iron, round, and hollow, filled with wild fire, whereof there is a double ſort, one ſmaller, called a hand-granado, becauſe flung with the hand, the other greater, and ſhot off out of a morter piece; both ſo dreadfully miſchievous in the execution, that taking fire, they flye or burſt aſunder with that violence, that they blow up, rend, tear, and utterly ſpoyl all that ever is neer the place they light upon.

Granary, The ſame that Garner, a place of ſtowage for corn and grain.

Grand, Great.

Grandævity, Great age.

Grandee. One of prime note, a leading man in a buſineſſe.

Grandiloquy, High, lofty, big, ſpeaking.

Grandour, Greatneſſe.

* *Graythed*, Deviſed.

* *Gratch*, Apparel.

Grateful, Thankful; alſo acceptable.

Gratifie, To pleaſure one, to offer one a kindneſſe. To do a good turn.

Gratis, Freely, without coſt; for nothing.

Gratitude, Thankfulneſſe.

Gratuity, A benefit or gift, given onely for good will; ſometime thankfulneſſe, or a reward.

Gratulate, To ſignifie that we rejoyce at the proſperity of another.

Gratulation, A rejoycing for anothers good. A thankſgiving.

Gravity, Heavineſſe; alſo

ſo ſageneſſe, great diſcretion.

Grand Sergeanty, An old tenure in the Common Law, when a man holds lands or tenements of the King, to go with him into the wars, or to bear his banner, lead his hoſt, or do ſome ſuch like ſervice.

Graunge, A village, or lone houſe in the Countrey, furniſhed with all accommodations neceſſary to a farme houſe, as granaries for corn, ſtables for horſes, ſtalles for oxen, ſties for hogs, and the like.

* *Gree*, Good part.

Greciſme, A phraſe or manner of ſpeech peculiar onely to the Greek tongue: a proper idiome of that language; called alſo *Helleniſme*.

Griffine, A ſtrange Bird in India, with four feet armed with cruel clawes, being from the breaſt upward faſhioned like an Eagle, but of purple colour, with red fiery eyes, and whitiſh wings, and in the hinder part black, made much like a Lion. This bird neaſteth in the high mountains, and is exceeding hard to be taken, except very young; for he will adventure on any man, and is ſo fierce, that he often killeth Elephants and Dragons. He is moſt enemy to horſes; for which cauſe *Virgil* in his eight Eclog, bringeth in the ſhepherd *Damon*, who wondered at a ſtrange marriage, ſpeaking thus; *Junguntur jam gryphes equis*, &c. The Griffins fierce are joyn'd with horſes now.

Griſly, Abominably, gaſtly, fearfully.

* *Grith*, Agreement.

Groſſe, Fat, corpulent, burly, dull, thick.

Grotte, A cave, den, hole under the ground.

Grovelling, As if one ſhould ſay, Groundlying; on the ground.

Gruel, Pottage.

Guacatane, An herb growing in the Weſt Indies,

Goſpel a ſacrament ſignifying good ſaying or Gods word

dies, of great vertue against the piles, or griefs proceeding from cold or windineſſe.

Guaiacum, A wood called by ſome *Lignum vitæ*. It is much uſed in phyſick againſt the French diſeaſe.

Guaiavas, A fruit growing in India much like unto apples.

Guerdon, A reward.

Guerdonles, Unrewarded.

* *Guerring*, Brawling.

Guiſe, The faſhion, manner, or habit.

Gugaws, Trifles, toyes for children to play withall.

Gumme Arabick, A kind of gumme, growing on a thorn tree, called Acacia, in Egypt.

Guſt, A taſte; Alſo a puff of wind.

Guzes, The ball of the eye. A term in Heraldry.

Gymnoſophiſts, Certain Philoſphers in India, that went alwayes naked, and lived ſolitary in woods; the firſt beginner of which ſect, was (as S. *Hierome* writeth cont. *Jovinian.*) named *Buddas*.

* *Gyre*, A trance.

H

Haberdepoiſe, A pound weight, which containeth ſixteen ounces; rightly written and pronounced *Avoir depoi*, and ſignifying, not, (after the vulgar expoſition) having due weight, but goods or commodities of weight, ponderous or heavy goods, ſuch as thoſe not paſſing by the Troy weight, which are the more pretious and choyce commodities, and therefore to be valued rather by their worth then weight; whereas theſe (on the contrary) rather by their weight then worth, lending their name to the weight by which they paſſe.

Habillement, Apparel, cloathing, wray, attire, a ſuit of apparel, a garment;

ment, alſo armour or harneſſe.

Habit, The outward attire of the body, whereby one perſon may be diſtinguiſhed from another; as the habit of a Gentleman, is different from the habit of a Merchant, and the habit of a Handicrafts man differing from them both. Sometime it ſignifieth a quality in the body or mind, not natural, but gotten by long cuſtome, or infuſed by God: as an Orator ſtill exerciſed in making orations, hath gotten a habit of eloquent ſpeaking; and the holy Apoſtles had a habit to underſtand and ſpeak languages without ſtudy.

Habitable, Which may be dwelled in.

Habitacle, or, *habitation*, A dwelling place.

Habitual, Grown to a habit by long cuſtome.

Hæſitation, Sticking, ſtaggering, doubting.

* *Hailſe*, Charge.

* *Haine*, Hatred.

* *Haketon*, A ſleeveleſſe jacket.

Halcyonian, Quiet, ſtill, calm, from the bird called *Halcyon*, or the Kings Fiſher, which maketh her neſt upon the water of the Sea, and then it is a token of fair weather.

Halituous, Vaporous, thin, moiſt, which may be voided out by the pores.

Hallucination, Blindneſs of mind, or errour in opinion.

* *Halſe*, A neck.

* *Halke*, A corner, a valley.

* *Hameled*, Cut off, abated. Whence hameling of dogs, ſo called from gaſhing, or laming them in the hammes.

Hamkin, A pudding made upon the bones of a ſhoulder of mutton, all the fleſh being firſt taken off.

Hamlet, A village in the countrey. It ſeemeth to be a diminutive of Ham, which with the Saxons, ſignified an habitation,

bitation, or (as we now expreſſe it) a home.

Hanſe, A ſociety of certain Cities in Germany, ſituate by the Sea.

Hague, A hand-gun of about three quarters of a yard long.

Haguebut, A gun or harquebuſe.

Harbinger, One that taketh up lodging for others.

Hariant, A term in herauldry when a fiſh is painted ſtanding upright.

Hariolation, Divination or Southſaying.

Harmony, Delightfull muſick of many notes: alſo, conſent, or agreement.

Harmonious, Sweet, pleaſant, delightfull to the ear.

Harpyes, A Poeticall word. It ſignifieth certain monſtrous birds, with maiden faces, and crooked ſharp talons, ſo called, becauſe of their rapine which they uſed. They lived in *Stymphalis*, a Lake of *Arcadia*, and were ſent by the Gods (if we believe Poets) to ſnatch away and defile the meat of *Phineus*, King of that countrey, becauſe he at the perſwaſion of his ſecond wife, had deſtroyed the children which he had by his firſt; they were at laſt driven away by *Zetus*, and *Calais* the ſons of *Boreas*. Theſe Harpyes were named, *Aello Ocypete*, *Celeno*, and *Thyella*.

Harquebuze, A hand Gun.

Harquebuzier. He that ſhooteth in a hand Gun.

* *Harrow*, An old word ſignifying, away, fie.

Haubergion, A coat of male.

Hauoire, Poſſeſſion.

Havock, Spoyl, waſte.

* *Hauſelins*, Breeches.

* *Hawback*, To return.

Hawberke. A Gorget.

Headſman, A beheader, or hangman.

Hearſe, A burial coffin covered with black.

Hebraiſme, The ſpeech, faſhion or diſpoſition of the Hebrews.

Hecatombe,

Hecatombe, A great ſacrifice wherein were offered a hundred beaſts.

Hectick, A Fever inflaming the heart, and ſoundeſt parts of the body.

Heiſugge, A bird which hatcheth the Cuckooes egges.

Helleniſts, Jewes born out of Judea, that uſed the tranſlation of the Septuagint in their Synagogues, having, many of them, little or no knowledge of the pure Hebrew. Hence, the *Helleniſtical* tongue, or dialect, (concerning which of late much hath been written to little purpoſe, as though there were no ſuch thing,) taken for a mungril language, mixed of Hebrew and Greek; as when an Hebrew word, or phraſe is uſed, but after the Greek meaning, or idiome: or when a Greek word or phraſe is uſed, but after the Hebrew ſenſe and idiome.

Helleſpont, The narrow Sea, parting Europe from Aſia.

Hemiſphere, Half the compaſſe of the heavens; that part of the heavens which is ſtill viſible to us.

Hemiſtich, Half a verſe.

Hemorrhodes, A ſwelling of veins in the fundament like werts: whereof ſome do uſe to bleed often, and ſome bleed not at all. They are cauſed by ſuperfluity of groſſe melancholly blood, ſent to theſe parts from the Liver, being many times healthfull to the patient, by preventing other diſeaſes; and therefore ought not haſtily to be ſtopt, unleſſe through continuance, the body be too much weakened by them.

Henchman, A page of honour, neer attendant to a Prince, or other great perſonage.

Hend, Gentle.

Hent, To catch or lay hold of.

Hepatical, Of or belonging to the Liver.

Heptarchy, A ſeven-fold government, ſuch as that ſometimes of the Saxons here in England, which they divided into ſeven Kingdomes.

Herbage, Paſture, or the feeding of Cattel in paſture.

Herball, A book of the nature of herbs.

Herbaliſt, One that is skilled in the nature and temper of herbs, and in the ſeverall ſorts of them.

Herbinger. See Harbinger.

Heretical, Obſtinate in a falſe belief, belonging to an Heretick.

Heretick, He that maketh his own choyce, what points of religion he will believe, and what he will not believe.

Hereditary, The nature or quality of an hereditament, or of that which cometh to one by inheritance.

Heriot, The beſt living beaſt which a Tenant hath at his death, which in ſome Manors is due to the lord of whom the land is holden.

Hermaphrodite, Of both natures; which is both man and woman.

Hermite, or *Eremite*, One that lives a retired and ſolitary life; that ſeldome or never comes in company. Such people are alſo called *Anchorites*. One dwelling ſolitary in the wilderneſſe attending only to devotion. Adj. Hermitical.

Hermitage, A lone houſe where an hermite dwelleth.

Hermodactiles. Little roots white, and round, ſold by Apothecaries. They are hot and dry in the ſecond degree, and are much uſed againſt all gouts, purging ſlimy fleam from fartheſt parts of the body: but they muſt be taken with Ginger, Anniſeed, or Cummin, and a little Maſtick, or elſe by ſtirring windineſſe, they will overturn the ſtomach.

Heroes,

Heroes, Great Noble men. Gallant and magnanimous ſpirits.

Heroical, Noble, honourable, couragious.

Heroike, The ſame, as Heroical.

Herſt, A wood.

Heſitation, A ſticking, doubting; a ſtaggering in opinion.

Heſts, Commandements or decrees.

Heterodox, Contrary to Orthodox.

Heterogenious, Of another kind.

Heteroſcians, Any people dwelling under a temperate Zone: ſo called becauſe their ſhadowes at noon bend ſtill but one way.

Hew, Colour.

Hewte, A little copſe or grove.

Heyward. A bailiffe, or officer having charge to look to the fields.

Hibernal, Winter like, of or belonging to Winter.

Hiacinth. See Hyacinth.

Hide of land, Some affirm it to be an hundred acres.

Hidage, A taxe or payment of every hide of land.

Hidebound, A diſeaſe in cattel when the skin cleaveth to their ſides.

Hideous, Terrible, ugly.

Hiena. See Hyena.

Hiera picra, A bitter confection made of *Aloe ſuccotrina*, and other ſimples, often uſed in Phyſick to purge Choler out of the ſtomach.

Hierarchy, A ſacred principality, or holy government, as that of the Church, &c. The holy order of Angels, which containing nine degrees, (as ſome affirm) is a myſtical reſemblance of the Bleſſed Trinity, there being in nine, thrice three, and in every three, thrice one. So that there are three ſuperiour, three inferiour, and three middle degrees. The ſuperiour are Seraphims, Cherubims, and Thrones; the middle, Dominations,

Principalities, Powers: inferiour, Vertues, Archangels, and Angels. Adj. Hierarchical.

Hieroglyphikes, A dark myſtical kind of writing, uſed chiefly in times paſt among the Pagan Prieſts and learned men of Egypt to hide their knowledge from the vulgar ſort. This writing was by making the formes of beaſts and divers other figures, and could hardly be underſtood without expoſition, or great knowledge in the nature of things. For example; Eternity or everlaſtingneſſe, they expreſſed by a round circle, which hath no end: A King, by a ſcepter, with an eye in the top thereof: A matter of haſte, by a Dolphin, the ſwifteſt of all fiſhes. And a matter of deliberation or advice, by an Anchor, which ſtayeth a ſhip in the waves. With a thouſand ſuch deuices, not ſubject to common capacities to finde out.

Hight, Was named.

Hilarity, Mirth, cheerfulneſſe.

Hillock, A little hill.

Hin, An Hebrew meaſure of moiſt things, containing (by *Agricola's* account) four pottles and a quart of ours. *Santes Paginus* affirmeth it to contain, threeſcore and twelve egges.

Hip, The red berry on the bryer.

Hipocrite, See Hypocrite.

Hiſtorian, A writer or teller of a Hiſtory.

Hiſtorical, Of or belonging to a Hiſtory.

Hiſtoriographer, A writer of Hiſtories.

Hiſtoriology, The knowledge and telling of old Hiſtories.

Hiſtrionical, Belonging to Stage-players.

Hoane, A fine kind of whetſtone, which Barbers uſe for their razors.

Hocktide, A certaine time of the year, when people take a liberty, in a ſporting way, to get the maſtery one of another, and to bind one another,

the

the men the women, and the women the men: a cuſtome variouſly obſerved, both for the day of the week, and ſeaſon of the year; ſome keeping it on a Munday, others on a Tueſday, in one place in Winter, in another in Summer, and therefore (and becauſe the inſtitution wanteth footing amongſt our elder Hiſtorians) not likely to have come up in memory, either of the general ſlaughter of the Danes here in England in K. *Etheldreds* dayes, all of a day, as ſome have thought, or of the Engliſh mens riddance from the Daniſh thraldome not long after, by the death of K. *Hardicamite*, the laſt of the Daniſh royal line here, as others imagine.

Hogſteer, A wild Bore of three years old.

Holy Thurſday, The Thurſday next before Eaſter. See Maundy Thurſday.

Holocauſt, A ſacrifice wherein the whole beaſt is offered, and no part reſerved.

Holt, A grove.

Homage, In Court Barons, the Jury that are ſworn to enquire of matters, are ſo called. It ſignifieth alſo a ſervile ceremony of duty by ſome Tenants to their Lords, after this manner: The Tenant that holdeth Lands by homage, kneeling on both knees before the Lord, (who ſitteth and holdeth the Tenants hands between his) ſaith as followeth:

I become your man, from this day forward, of life and member, and of earthly honour, and to you ſhall be faithful and true, and ſhall bear to you faith for the Lands I claim to hold of you, ſaving the faith that I owe to our Lord the King. And then the Lord ſitting muſt kiſſe the Tenant.

Homager, One that doth or oweth homage.

Homicide, A manſlayer: ſometime man-ſlaughter.

Homily, A talking together; a ſpeech, or a Sermon.

Homogenius, Of one kind.

Homonymie, A term in Logick, when one word ſignifieth divers things: as Hart, ſignifieth a beaſt, and a principal member of the body.

Honour, A ſeigniory of the more noble ſort, whereof other inferiour Lordſhips or manors do depend.

Honour point, In Heraldry the upper part of a Scutcheon is ſo called, when the bredth thereof, is divided into three even parts.

Hopeſteres, Pilots to guide a ſhip.

Horizon, An imaginary line compaſſing the loweſt part of the heavens that we can ſee; ſo called becauſe it limiteth our ſight, dividing the heavens underneath us, from that which is above. The Sun riſing and going down is ever in this line. Adj. Horizontal.

Horologue, A Clock, or Dyall.

Horoſcope, The aſcendent of ones nativity, to wit, that part of the firmament which aſcendeth from the Eaſt, when a child is born. Aſtrologers call it, the firſt houſe.

Horrid, Terrible; fearfull to look on.

Horrour, Great fear or trembling.

Horrow, Beaſtly; baſe ſlanderous.

Hortative, and Hortatory. Belonging to exhortation or perſwaſion.

Hoſanna, An Hebrew word, which ſignifieth, Save I beſeech thee.

Hoſpitable, Given to hoſpitality, uſing hoſpitality, or good houſekeeping.

Hoſpitality, Entertainment of ſtrangers, good houſe keeping.

Hoſtage. A pledge left in warres for performance of covenants.

Hoſtile, Of or belonging

ing to an enemy; malicious, harmful.

Hoſtility, Enmity; hatred, open war.

Hotchpot, A term in our common Law, when a daughter which hath had given unto her any lands in Frankmarriage, claiming to be coheire after her fathers death, to other lands with ſome ſiſters, is conſtrained to ſuffer that part of land, given her before her fathers death, to be put in Hotchpot, that is to be mingled together with the lands whereof her Father dyed ſeized, ſo that an equall diviſion may be made of the whole.

* *Howgates*, How.

Howſell, To miniſter Sacraments to a ſick man in danger of death.

Howten, To hollow.

Hugonots, Calviniſts, thoſe of the reformed religion in *France*.

Hulke, To open a hare or conyes to take out the garbage.

Hulſtred, Hidden.

Huke, A Dutch attire covering the head, face, and all the body.

Humane, That which belongeth or may happen to man.

Humanity, Gentleneſſe, courteſie, civil behaviour; alſo manhood, or the nature of mankind.

Humectation. Moiſtening.

Humide, Moiſt.

Humidity, Moiſture.

Humiliate, To make humble.

Humiliation, A making lowe or humble.

Humoriſt, One wedded or addicted to his own humour, or conceit.

Humorous, Full of humours.

Hurtelen, To thruſt, to provoke.

Hyacinth, The red, blew, or yellow lilly; alſo a purple flower called crowtoes.

Hydra, A monſtrous ſerpent in the Lake *Lerna*, which having one head cut off, had forthwith two other heads growing up in

in the place. *Hercules* fought with this ſerpent and ſlew him.

Hydromancy. See Divination.

Hydromel, A phyſicall ſweet drink, made of water and honey.

Hydrophobie, A diſeaſe when the Patient feareth water exceedingly, which happeneth to them that are bitten with a mad dog.

Hydropical, Of or belonging to the dropſie.

Hyemal, Belonging to winter, winterly.

Hyena, A beaſt like a Wolfe, having a mane and long haires over all the body. It is the ſubtileſt (as ſome ſay) of all beaſts, and will counterfeit the voyce of a man, to draw ſhepherds out of their houſes in the night, to the end he may kill them. It is written, that he changeth ſex often, being ſometime male, and ſometime female.

Hymen, A poetical word, it is taken for the God of marriage, ſon unto *Bacchus* and *Venus*; and ſometime for a ſong at a marriage feaſt.

Hymn, A ſong to praiſe God.

Hyperbole, A figure when one ſpeaketh a great deal more then is preciſely true.

Hyperbolical, Any thing ſpoken above all belief; as in ſaying, higher then heaven, ſwifter then lightening, &c. is called an *Hyperbolical* ſpeech.

Hypochondriacal, Of or belonging to the flanks, or ſoft parts under the ſhort ribs; alſo, melancholical, ſubject to phrenſie.

Hypocrite, It properly ſignifieth one that doth counterfeit the geſture of another man: but it is commonly taken for a diſſembler, that with feined holineſſe would ſeem better then he is indeed. Adj. *Hypocritical.*

Hypoquiſtidos, In divers hot countries there groweth a plant called *Ciſtus*, having

having about the root thereof, a certain Mushroom, which being bruised yeeldeth a liquor, called by Apothecaries *Hypoquistidos*. This liquor (brought hither dry) is cold of operation, and of vertue to stop all bleedings, lasks, and fluxes of the belly.

Hypostatical, Belonging to substance; or that which consisteth in the substance of a thing.

Hypothetical, Conditional. In Logick, those propositions, which have a conjunction in them, and so consist of two parts, are called *Hypothetical* propositions, as in saying, *If the Sun be in our Hemisphere, it is day.*

Hysteron proteron, A Greek terme, sometime used in derision of that which is spoken or done preposterously or quite contrary. We call it in English, The cart before the horse.

I

Jabber, To prattle, chat, or talk.

Jacent Lying along.

Jacynth, A precious stone found in Ethiopia, whereof there are two kinds, the one of a pale yellow colour, and the other of a cleer bright yellow, which is accounted the better. It is cold of nature, comfortable to the body, and provoketh sleep.

Jacobs staffe, An instrument in Geometry.

Jaculatory, That which is suddenly cast from one, like a dart.

Jakes, A house of office; a privy.

Jambes, Posts sustaining both sides of the door.

Jambeux, Armour for the legs.

Janizaries, The Turks principal foormen, and of his guard.

Jasmine, A limber weak plant, full of joynts or knots,

knots, which groweth in manner of a hedge or quickſet, and muſt be ſtayed up, as roſes and vines are.

Jaſper, A precious ſtone of divers colours; but the beſt is green, tranſparent with red veines, and ſheweth faireſt being ſet in ſilver: it is good to ſtop any iſſue of blood.

Jaſponix, A precious ſtone, white of colour, and having red ſtrakes.

Jazul, A precious ſtone of a blew azure colour.

Ibis, A tall ſtrong bird in Egypt, with a long bill, which doth much good there in deſtroying ſerpents.

Ichthyomancy. See Divination.

Icleeped, Named, called.

* *Icond*, Learned.

Idea, The form or figure of any thing conceived in the mind.

Identity, The ſelf ſame thing. Adj. *Identical*.

Idiome, The form of ſpeech, or property of any language.

Idiote, It is commonly taken for a fool natural; notwithſtanding it ſometime ſignifieth a man unlearned.

Ides, Eight dayes in every moneth, ſo called, becauſe they divide the moneth almoſt in the middle. In March, May, July, and October, theſe eight dayes begin at the eighth day of the moneth, and continue to the fifteenth: in other moneths they begin at the ſixth day, and continue to the thirteenth. Where note, that the laſt day onely is called *Ides*, and the firſt of theſe dayes, the eighth *Ides*, the ſecond the ſeventh *Ides*; that is, the eighth or ſeventh day before the *Ides*, and ſo of the reſt.

Idolaſter, An Idolater.

Jehovah, The ineffable name of God, ſignifying his Divine eſſence. The Hebrewes did not uſe to read this word, when they came to it in any writing, ſo much reverence did they bear unto it; but inſtead

ſtead thereof they pronounced *Adonai*, which ſignifieth Lord.

Jejune, Hungry, empty, weak, frothy, &c. as when we ſay of an Oration, Sermon, or any Diſcourſe, that it is Jejune, we mean, Sory, paltry, and very ordinary ſtuffe.

Jeopardy, Hazzard, danger.

Jeſus, A Saviour.

* *Jewiſe*, Reward by revenge, alſo a gibbet. So Chaucers Expoſitor. But I rather take it to be the ſame that often occurs in Britton, by the name of *Juiſe*, where it ſignifies judgment, examination, or tryal by or before one having Juriſdiction, and to be corrupted of the Latine *Judicium*.

* *Ifere*, Together.

* *Ifretten*, Devoured.

Ignoble, Baſe, that is not noble.

Ignominie, Shame, reproach, infamy.

Ignominious, Shameful, vile, reproachful.

* *Iken*, Known.

Iliads, A book written in Greek by *Homer*, of the deſtruction of Troy.

Iliack, Of or belonging to the flanks, or the ſides of the lower part of the belly; whence *Iliack* paſſion, for a painfull wringing in the upper ſmall guts obſtructed, or full of wind, or troubled with ſharp humours.

* *Ilke*, The ſame.

Illation, A bringing in of a matter. Adject. *Illative*.

Illaudable, Not worthy of praiſe.

Illegal, Unlawfull, or contrary to Law. Subſt. *Illegality*.

Illegitimate, Unlawfull, not lawfully begotten.

Illiberal, Not liberall, miſerable, baſe.

Illiberality, Niggardneſſe; properly in a great man, that over ſlightly rewardeth a ſervice or courteſie done to him by his inferiour.

Illiterate, Unlearned, one that is not acquainted with letters.

Illude, To mock, to deceive.

Illuſion,

Illuſion, A mockery, a cunning ſlight to deceive one.

Illuminate, To enlighten.

Illumination, A ſhining or giving of light.

Illuſtrate, To make famous, or noble. To unfold, or explain.

Illuſtration, A making famous or noble.

Illuſtrious, Famous, noble, very honourable.

Imagery, Painted or carved works of Images.

Imaginary, That which is conceited in the mind.

Imbeſil, To purloin, convey, or make away.

Imbecility, Weakneſſe.

* *Imeint*, Mingled.

Imitate, To follow.

Imitation, A following.

Imitater, A follower of another.

Immaculate, Undefiled, pure, unſpotted.

Immanity, Cruelty, outragious, fierceneſſe.

Immarceſſible, Uncorruptible.

Immaterial. Without matter, ſtuffe, or ſubſtance.

Immature, Unripe.

Immaturity, Unripeneſſe.

Immediate, That which cometh directly from one thing to another without any thing between.

Immedicable, Which cannot be healed.

Immemorable, Not worthy to be remembred.

Immenſe, Unmeaſurable, which cannot be meaſured.

Immenſity, Exceeding greatneſſe, unmeaſureableneſſe.

Imminent, At hand, approaching, ready to come upon us, hanging over our head.

Imminency, Neerneſſe of a thing in expectation, or feared.

Immoderate, Unreaſonable, contrary to modeſty.

Immodeſt, Not ſober, unmannerly, ſaucy.

Immolate, To offer in ſacrifice.

Immolation. An offering of ſacrifice.

Immortal,

Immortal, Not ſubject to death; everlaſting.

Immortality, Everlaſtingneſſe.

Immunity, Freedome, or diſcharge from any publick buſineſſe.

Immure, To ſhut up, or incloſe in a wall.

Immutable, Unchangeable. Subſt. *Immutability*.

Immutation, A change.

Impacted, Thruſt hard together: couched into.

Imparity, Unequalneſſe, unlikeneſſe.

Imparlance, When a man ſued in the common law, for debt, treſpaſſe, or ſuch like, craveth and obtaineth of the Court, ſome reſpite of time, before he make his anſwer, this ſtay of making his anſwer, is called an Imparlance.

Impaſſibility, A Freedom from any ability of feeling pain.

Impaſſible, Which cannot feel any pain or, paſſion.

Impeach, To harme, or hinder.

Impeachment, A hinderance.

Impeachment of waſte. A reſtraint from making waſte in Lands, or Tenements.

Impede, To hinder.

Impediment, A hinderance.

Impell, To thruſt on, to conſtrain.

Impendent, Hanging over, neer approaching, hard by.

Impendency. See *imminency*.

Impenetrable, So hard, that it cannot be pierced.

Imperial, Royal, or chief; Emperour-like.

Imperious, That commandeth with authority; Lordlike, ſtately.

Impertinent, Not belonging to the matter.

Impetrable, Which may be obtained.

Impetrate, To obtain.

Impetuous, Violent; or haſty.

Impiety. Wickedneſſe.

Impious,

Impious, Wicked.

Impinge, To trip; to ſtumble: alſo, to accuſe, to charge.

Impingnate, To make fat.

Implacable, Hard to be pacified, or that cannot be appeaſed. Subſt. Implacability.

Implede, To ſue, or commence a ſuit.

Implements, Houſhold-ſtuffe, or movcables, within a houſe, principally ſuch things as are neceſſary to houſe-keeping.

Implicite, Wrapped up, hidden.

Implore, To beſeech, to intreat with teares.

Importance, The weight or value of a thing.

Important, Of great weight and value.

Importation, A bearing, carrying, or conveying, in.

Importune, To urge earneſtly.

Importunate, Very earneſt; which will not be anſwered.

Importunity, Unreaſonableneſſe; too much earneſtneſſe in asking.

Impoſe, To lay on.

Impoſition, A laying on;

Impoſt, Cuſtome or tallage paid at Haven towns or elſewhere.

Impoſtume, A quantity of evil humours, gathered into one part of the body. There are two kinds hereof. One, when inflamed blood, being turned to corrupted matter, filleth ſome place: the other when without any inflammation, nature thruſteth thoſe humours into ſome part apt to receive them.

Impoſtor, A deceiver, reſerver, cheater.

Impoſture, Deceit, couſenage; properly in ſelling counterfeit wares for currant, or in crafty illuſions done by Sorcerers, Egyptians and Juglers. The party ſo deceiving, is called an Impoſtor.

Impotency, Weakneſſe.

Impotent, Weake, feeble.

Impoveriſh, To make poor,

poor, to beggar, or undo.

Imprecate, To curſe and wiſh evil.

Imprecation, A curſing, a wiſhing evil.

Impregnable, That which cannot be taken or overcome.

Impreſa, A device painted upon a ſhield.

Impreſſe, To import the form of a thing.

Imprimis, Firſt of all.

Improbability, Unlikelihood.

Improbable, Unlikely to be true; that which cannot be proved true.

Improbity, Naughtineſſe. lewdneſſe, diſhoneſty.

Impropriation, A parſonage, or Eccleſiaſticall living coming to one by inheritance.

Improve, To raiſe rents higher. Subſt. *Improvement.*

Improvidence, Want of foreſight.

Improvident, Which forecaſteth not, or taketh no care what ſhall come after.

Imprudence, Fooliſhneſs, want of wit.

Imprudent, Unwiſe, not diſcreet.

Impudence, Shameleſneſſe.

Impudent, Shameleſſe, paſt ſhame.

Impugne, To aſſault, or fight againſt.

Impulſe, To conſtrain.

Impulſion, A conſtraint.

Impulſive, Urging unto.

Impunity, Lack of puniſhment.

Impurity, Uncleanneſſe.

Impute, To lay to ones charge; to aſcribe.

Imputing, An imputing or laying by conjecture to ones charge.

Imputative, Which is imputed to one.

Inacceſſible, Which cannot be come unto, unapproachable.

Inadvertency, Careleſneſſe, heedleſneſſe, inconſiderateneſſe.

Inanimate, Without ſoul, void of life.

Inanity, Emptineſſe.

Inarticulate. See *Articulate.*

Inaugurate, To dedicate, or conſecrate; to inſtall, or inthroniſe.

Inauſpicious, Unlucky, unfortunate.

Incantation, A charm.

Incapable, Which cannot conceive or contain. Subſt. *Incapacity*, and *Incapability.*

Incarnate, Made fleſh, or indued with fleſh.

Incarnation, Uſed commonly of the great myſtery of the Son of God his aſſuming of our fleſh, or humane nature, by the miraculous operation of the Holy Ghoſt, of the ſubſtance of the Virgin Mary, for the redemption of the world.

Incendiary, He that burneth or ſetteth any thing on fire.

Incentive, That which moveth, ſtirreth, or provoketh to.

Inception, A beginning.

Incenſe, To inflame, to ſtir up to anger; being a noun, it ſignifieth the beſt frankincenſe.

Inceſſantly, Continually; without ceaſing, or giving over.

Inceſt, Carnal knowledge between neer kindred.

Inceſtuous, Wicked, which committeth Inceſt.

Inchipinne, The lower gut of a Deer.

Inchoate, Begun.

Inchoation, A beginning.

Incident, That which happeneth or belongeth to a thing.

Inciſion, A cutting; A term uſed in Chirurgery, when they launce a wound, the better to come to the bottome; or any impoſtume, or ſuch like to let out evil humours.

Incite, To ſtir up.

Incitation, A ſtirring up.

Incivility, Rudeneſſe.

Inclemency, Ungentleneſſe; cruelty.

Inclination, A proneneſſe, a bending or bowing.

Include,

Include, To contain, to ſhut in.

Incluſive, Which containeth, or is contained.

Incoact, Unconſtrained.

Incogitancy, Unadviſedneſſe, raſhneſſe. Inconſiderateneſſe.

Incompact, Slight, not cloſe joyned.

Incommodate, To cauſe a damage, hurt, diſpleaſure or diſcommodity. Subſt. *Incommodation.*

Incommunicable, Not to to be communicated, or imparted to another.

Incommutable, Unchangeable, not ſubject to change.

Incomparable, That hath not his like.

Incompatible, Diſagreeing; unreconcileable; alſo miſchievous, not ſufferable.

Incompatibility, Diſagreemenr; inconſiſtency.

Incompetent, Unfit, unſufficient. Subſt. *Incompetency.*

Incomprehenſible, Which cannot be comprehended or contained.

Inconcinnity, Unaptneſſe; ill agreeing, diſproportion.

Incongruity, Diſagreement; falſe ſpeaking, diſproportion.

Incongruous, Diſagreeable: abſurd, againſt rule of Grammar.

Inconſiderate, Fooliſh, indiſcreet.

Inconſideration, Fooliſhneſſe; unadviſedneſſe.

Inconſiſtent, That cannot conſiſt, or ſtand with. Subſt. *Inconſiſtency.*

Inconſolable, Comfortleſſe.

Incontinent, Unchaſte; alſo forthwith, by and by.

Incorporate, To mix two or moe ſubſtances together.

Incorporeal, Without a body.

Incorrigible, That which cannot be corrected or amended.

Increate, Which is not created or made.

Incredibility, Impoſſibility of belief.

Incredible, Which cannot be believed.

Incredulity, Want of belief.

Incredulous, One that will not believe.

Increment, An increaſe.

Increſſant, A term of Heraldry, ſignifying the Moon paſt the prime, and not yet come to the full.

Incorruptible, Not ſubject to corruption.

Increpation, A chiding.

Incroch. See Encroch.

Incubus, The night mare, when a man in his ſleep ſuppoſeth he hath a great weight lying on him, and feeleth himſelf almoſt ſtrangled; in ſuch ſort that he cannot turn himſelf nor ſit up, nor call for help. The vulgar think it ſome ſpirit, but the Phyſitians affirm it to be a natural diſeaſe, cauſed by ſome humours undigeſted in the ſtomach, which fuming up to the brain, do there trouble the animal ſpirits, ſtoping their paſſage into the ſinewes, ſo that the body cannot move.

Inculcate, To repeat a thing often, thereby to make one remember it.

Inculcation, An often repeating, a beating into the brains.

Inculpable, Blameleſſe, without fault.

Incumbent, He that is in poſſeſſion of a benefice, or ſpiritual living. Subſt. *Incumbency*.

Incumber, To trouble, peſter, diſquiet, vex.

Incumbrance, Trouble, moleſtation.

Incurſion, A running in.

Indecorum, Uncomely.

Indefatigable, Unwearied, or that cannot be wearied.

Indefatigableneſſe, Unweariedneſſe.

Indefinite, Not preciſely expreſt; undefined.

Indelible, That cannot be blotted out.

Indemnifie, To diſcharge, or ſave harmleſſe.

Indemnifie,

Indemnity, Escaping without dammage or hurt.

Indenize, To make one that is a stranger born, free, and capable of the same privileges with him that is an Englishman born. See *Denizen*.

Indenization, The act, or patent by which one is made free.

Independency, A free estate and condition, (like to that of an absolute Monarch) without subjection to, or dependance on any other; but taken up of late amongst us, to signifie that Church way, which stands in competition with Presbytery, whilest each contend which shall succeed Episcopacy.

Index, A Table in a book.

Indicate, To disclose, manifest, or make known. Subst. *Indication*, which more especially signifies the mark, whereby a Surgeon is directed unto the remedy that will best fit his Patient.

Indico, A stone brought out of Turky, wherewith Dyers use to die blew.

Indiction, The space of fifteen years, by which account Charters & publick writings are dated at Rome: every year still increasing one, till it come to fifteen, and then returning to one again.

Indigence, Want; poverty. Adj. *Indigent*.

Indigestion, Want of digestion; or evil digestion.

Indignity, Disgrace, dishonour.

Indissoluble, That cannot be loosed, or undone.

Indistinct, Confused.

Indite, To attach, or accuse.

Individuum, That which cannot be divided: A term in Logick, when we directly expresse, and seem to point to that thing which we speak of: as in saying, This horse, That man: For although the words Horse, or Man,

may be applyed to any horſe or man, yet being ſo expreſly pointed at, they cannot then be drawn to ſignifie other then thoſe two.

Indocible, Which cannot be taught, hard to learn.

Induce, To bring in.

Inducement, That which bringeth or draweth one in.

Induction, A drawing in; or a form of argument proceeding from particular to univerſals.

Indulgence, Gentleneſſe, too much cockering. Adj. *Indulgent.*

Indulgences, Pardons.

Induration, A hardening.

Induſtry, Diligence; painful endeavours.

Induſtrious, Diligent; painful.

Inebriate, To make drunk.

Inebriation, The act of making drunk.

Ineffable, That which cannot be ſpoken, unutterable.

Ineſtimable, That cannot be valued; alſo of no value or eſteem.

Inevitable, That which cannot be avoided.

Inexorable, Which cannot be intreated.

Inexpedient, Inconvenient, unfit.

Inexperience, Want of experience.

Inexpiable, So grievous that one cannot make ſatisfaction for it: unmercifull, deadly.

Inexplicable, Which cannot be unfolded, opened, or declared.

Inexpugnable, That which cannot be won, or overcome, invincible.

Inextricable, So confuſed or difficult, that a man cannot winde himſelf out of it.

Infallible, Certain, ſure, wherein one cannot be deceived.

Infamous, Lewd; ill ſpoken of, baſe, vile.

Infantry, The footmen in an army.

Infatigable, Unwearied.

Infatuate,

Infatuate, To make fooliſh. Subſt. *Infatuation.*

Infecundity, Unfruitfulneſſe.

Infelicity, Unhappineſſe.

Infeodation, An infeoffing, or granting in fee.

Inferiour, Lower, more baſe.

Infernal, Helliſh, or belonging to hell.

Infer, To bring in by way of argument, to conclude.

Inference, A bringing in, or concluding upon ſomewhat going before.

Infeſted, Vexed, moleſted, and troubled with.

Infeſtation, A troubling, a moleſting.

Infidelity, Untruth, unfaithfulneſſe, diſloyalty.

Infinity, Endleſneſſe; unmeaſurableneſſe.

Infirm, Weak, feeble.

Infixe, To faſten, or ſtick in.

Inflammation, An inflaming; a hot angry ſwelling.

Inflate, To puffe up; to make proud.

Inflation, A puffing up; a ſwelling.

Inflexible, Very hard, which will not bend.

Inflict, To lay puniſhment, or ſome penalty upon one.

Influence, A flowing in; moſt commonly it is taken for the power which Planets and Stars have in moving of inferiour things.

Information, An inſtruction, or giving one to underſtand.

Infringe, To break; to tranſgreſſe.

Infuſe, To pour in.

Infuſion, A pouring in. Alſo a liquor wherein any medicinable thing is layed warm to ſteep, that the vertue thereof may paſſe into it: Phyſitians uſe theſe infuſions often, when they have to deal with delicate perſons, that will not endure ſtrong medicines.

Ingage, To lay to pawn, or to pledge; as alſo to

adventure upon, or expoſe himſelf to. Subſt. *Ingagement.*

Ingeminate, To double, redouble, or repeat often. Subſt. *Ingemination.*

Ingenerable, Which cannot be bred or begotten.

Ingenious, Witty; quick conceited.

Ingenuous, Gentleman-like. Subſt. *Ingenuity.*

Inglorious, Of no renown, fame, or reputation, baſe.

Ingot, A ſmall maſſe or little wedge of fined gold.

Ingrateful, Unthankfull.

Ingratefulneſs, Unthankfulneſſe.

Ingratiate, To work or wind ones ſelf into the grace or favour of another.

Ingredience, A going in; or that which goeth into the making of a thing.

Ingreſſe, A going in.

Ingroſſe, To buy up all for himſelf; ſometime to write a thing fair in a book.

Ingroſſer, One that buyeth corn growing, or dead victual, to ſell again: except it be by retail, as victuallers uſe, or buying barly for Malt; Oates for Oatemeal, oyles or ſpices.

Ingulphe, To drown, to ſwallow up.

Ingurgitation, A ſwilling or ſwallowing in.

Inhabitable, Which cannot be dwelled in.

Inherent, Cleaving to, or abiding in a thing.

Inhibit, To forbid.

Inhibition, A forbidding.

Inhoſpitable, Harbourleſſe; not fit to entertain one.

Inhumane, Cruel, unmanlike, unhumane.

Inhume, To bury.

Inhumanity, Cruelty, unmanlike behaviour.

Injection, A liquor which Surgeons do ſquirt into a deep wound.

Inimitable, which cannot be followed.

Injunction, An injoyning or commanding one to

to do a thing.

Initiate, To begin. Subſt. *Initiation.*

Inmate, One that cohabiteth in the ſame houſe with another.

Innate, Natural.

Innavigable, That which cannot be ſayled upon:

Innovate, To make new.

Innovation, A making new; an alteration.

Inobſervable, Which cannot be obſerved or marked.

Inoculate, To graffe a bud, by cutting a round hole in the bark of another tree, and ſetting it on with clay.

Inoffenſive, That offendeth not, or giveth no offence.

Inofficious. As that will is called by Civilians, wherein they are omitted, or but ſlightly provided for, that chiefly ought to be conſidered.

Inordinate, Diſordered.

Inqueſt, Search, inquiry, examination; ſometime taken perſonally for the Jury.

Inquiſition, A ſearching.

Inquiſitive, Very deſirous to know; ſearching or enquiring after a matter.

Inroll, To regiſter, muſter, enter, or put names into a book or bill.

Inſanity, Madneſſe, diſeaſe of mind.

Inſatiable, Which cannot be ſatisfied or filled.

Inſcription, A title or note written upon any thing.

Inſcrutable, Unſearchable; which cannot be perfectly found out.

Inſculpe, To cut or carve in.

Inſenſible, Which cannot be perceived; or one ſo fooliſh that he perceiveth nothing.

Inſeparable, Undiuideable, that can not be ſeparated or divided.

Inſert, To put in; to adde.

Inſertion, A putting in.

thing

Inſinuate, To put any thing into ones mind cunningly and cloſely; alſo by little and little to creep into ones favour.

Inſinuation, A cunning ſpeech to creep into ones favour.

Inſiſt, To continue or abide.

Inſiſion, Graffing.

Inſociable, Not apt to keep company.

Inſolency, Pride.

Inſolent, Proud, preſumptuous; alſo ſtrange and unwonted.

Inſoluble, That which cannot be looſed; unanſwerable.

Inſpection, A looking in.

Inſperſion, A ſprinkling.

Inſpire, To breathe into; to put in ones mind.

Inſpiration, An inward inſtruction or motion coming from God.

Inſtall, To place or ſettle in a throne or ſeat of dignity, or honour. Subſt. *Inſtallation.*

Inſtance, An example or ſimilitude brought of a thing.

Inſtant, Very earneſt; alſo quickneſſe, ſpeedineſſe, preſent time.

Inſtaure, To repair or build a new. Subſt. *Inſtauration.*

Inſtigate, To ſtir up; to provoke.

Inſtigation, A ſtirring up; a provoking.

Inſtinct, A ſtrong inclination, impulſe, or ſecret prompting. *Divine inſtinct*, which comes from God; ſupernatural: *natural inſtinct*, which comes by nature.

Inſtitute, To ordain, to appoint; ſometime to teach and inſtruct.

Inſtitution, An appointment, an ordinance; ſometime a teaching or inſtruction.

Inſtrumental, Serving as means, ſerviceable.

Inſular, Of or belonging to an Iſland, Iſland-like.

Inſult. To vaunt proudly over one.

Inſultation, A proud crowing over one.

Inſuperable, Which cannot

not be overcome.

Inſurrection, A riſing of many together in armes or diſturbance of the peace.

Integrity, Soundneſſe; upright dealing: honeſty.

Intellectual, Of, or belonging to the intellect, or underſtanding.

Intelligence, Knowledge, underſtanding; ſometime an Angel or heavenly ſpirit.

Intelligencer, One that communicateth, or imputeth. his intelligence, informations or newes, to other men.

Intelligent, One that underſtandeth.

Intelligible, Which may be underſtood.

Intemperate, Without meaſure, or moderation; voluptuous.

Intentive, Which liſteneth well, and is earneſtly bent to a thing.

Intercede, To ſtop betweet, to intreat for one.

Intercept, To take by the way before it come to him to whom it was ſent.

Interception, A taking of a thing by the way, to the let or hinderance thereof.

Interceſſe. See Intercede.

Interceſſion, An intreating in ones behalf.

Interceſſour, He that intreateth for another.

Interchangeably, By turn, by courſe, now one, now another, in a changeable way.

Intercourſe, Paſſing or ſending one to another.

Interdict, To forbid; to barre or keep away.

Interdiction, A forbiding.

Intereſt, Right, or title; ſometime profit made by uſury.

Interfeere, To knock the legs together in going.

Interim, In the mean while.

Interior, Inward.

Interlace, To joyn with all, to mixe together.

Interline,

Interline, To write between two written lines. Subſt. *Interlineation*.

Interlocution, A ſpeaking between.

Interlocutory, As that ſentence, or decree is called, which (regularly) is not definitive, as fully ending the cauſe, but determinative onely of ſome circumſtance, or emergent thereof.

Interlude, A Play, a Comedy.

Intermeddle, To meddle with, or take part in.

Interminate, To threaten ſore, to charge ſtreightly, or upon a pain. Subſt. *Intermination*.

Intermiſſion. A leaving off for a time.

Intermit, To leave off for a time, to diſcontinue.

Intermixe, To mingle with other things.

Internal, Inward; very deerly eſteemed, or familiar with one.

Interpellation, An interrupting or troubling one while he ſpeaketh; alſo a ſummons; requeſt, or ſuite.

Interpoſe, To put between, to ſtep in between two; to buſie himſelf where he needeth not.

Interre, To bury.

Interreign, The ſpace of time between the old King and the new.

Interrogation, An asking a queſtion.

Interrogative, Which asketh a queſtion.

Interrogative, Asking of a queſtion; a demand.

Interrupt, To break between, to trouble one as he is ſpeaking.

Interruption, A breaking off; a troubling.

Intervall, A diſtance of time or place; a reſpite, pawſe, or ſpace between,

Interview, A meeting of Princes, and ſuch like great perſonages at a time and place mutually agreed on, in the way of a viſite, or for mutual conference.

Intervene, To happen, or

or come between, or in the mean while; also to mediate.

Inteſtate, That dyeth without making any teſtament or will.

Inteſtine, Bred in the bowels; Inteſtine warr; Civil war.

Inthrone, or *Inthronize*. To place in a royall Throne. Subſt. *Inthronization*.

Intimate, To ſignifie, or touch a matter cloſely.

Intire, Whole, ſound, perfect.

Intolerable, Which cannot be endured.

Intoxicate, To bewitch, to amaze, or extremely dull ones ſpirit.

Intractable, Stubborn, which cannot be ordered or handled.

* *Intreſſe*, Lyning.

Intricate, Wrapped, entangled, hard to be underſtood.

Intrinſecal. Inward.

Introduct, To lead or guide in.

Intrude, To thruſt boldly in.

Intruſion, A thruſting in, properly into a void tenement, whereto one hath no right.

Intuitive, which is or may be ſeen into.

Invade, To ſet upon; to aſſault.

Invalidity, Weakneſſe, want of ſtrength.

Invaſion, A ſetting upon; an aſſault.

Invective, A ſhort ſpeech made in ones diſgrace.

Inveigh, To ſpeak bitterly againſt one.

Inveigle, To allure, to entice; to draw in.

Inveloped, Wrapped, covered.

Inventory, A writing of the quality and value of a mans goods.

Inverſion, A turning in, or a turning upſide down.

Invert. To turn contrary to right form.

Inveſtigate, To inquire and make diligent ſearch for, to trace out a matter.

Inveſt, To clothe, to put in poſſeſſion.

Inveterate,

Inveterate, Old, ancient.

Invidious, Envidious, ſpiteful.

Invincible, Which cannot be conquered.

Inviolate, Safe, whole, not wronged or broken.

Inviſible. Which cannot be ſeen.

Invite. To requeſt, to bid to a feaſt.

Inundation. An overflowing of water.

Invocate. To call upon.

Invocation. A calling upon.

Involve. To roul up in a thing: to cover.

Involuntary. Againſt the will of.

Invulnerable, Which cannot be wounded.

Inutility, Unprofitableneſſe.

Jocund, Merry, pleaſant. Subſt. *Jocundity*.

Journal, A day-book, or book wherein daily actions or occurrences are recorded, or noted down.

Jointure, Lands or Tenements which a man aſſureth unto his Wife, for term of her life, or otherwiſe, in reſpect of his marrying her.

* *Joleyning*, Joyful.

* *Jonglerie*, Jugling.

Jovial, Noble, excellent, alſo lively, pleaſant, and merry.

Joyeux, Joyful.

Iraſcible, Which hath power to be angry.

Ire, Anger, wrath.

Iris, The Rainbow.

Ironie, A ſpeaking by contraries; as in calling black, white.

Ironical, That which is ſpoken in jeſt or mockingly, contrary to his meaning that ſpeaketh it.

Irradiation, A ſhining upon.

Irrational, Unreaſonable.

Irreconcileable, Not to be reconciled.

Irrecuperable, Which cannot be regained; *Irrecoverable*.

Irrecuperably, Irrecoverably; Utterly; without hopes of recovery.

Irreſra-

Irrefragable, Undeniable.

Irregular, Contrary to rule; ſometime it ſignifieth one not capable of holy orders.

Irregularity, A going out of right rule. In the old Canon Law it is taken for any impediment, which hindereth a man from taking holy Orders. As if he be baſe born, or notoriouſly defamed of any notable crime, or be maymed or much deformed, or have conſented to procure anothers death, with divers other impediments too long to be rehearſed in this place.

Irreligious, Without religion, ungodly.

Irremediable, Which cannot be remedied.

Irreparable, Which cannot be repaired.

Irreprehenſible, Which cannot be reproved.

Irreſolute, Not fully reſolved; uncertain.

Irreverent, Without reverence, rude.

Irrevocable, Which cannot be called back.

Iriſion, A mocking.

Irritate, To provoke; to move to anger.

Irritation, A provoking.

Irruption, A breaking into.

Iſthmos, A narrow part of a Country between two ſeas.

Iterate, To repeat or do again.

Iteration, A doing again, a doing twice.

Itineracy, A Commentary concerning occurrences in a journey; alſo the Kalender of miles, with the diſtances of places, and the time of abode in every place.

* *Jub*, A bottle.

Jubilation, A great ſhout for joy, a great rejoycing.

Jubilie, A publick rejoycing, or a great ſhout for joy. Among the Hebrewes every fiftieth year, was called the year of Jubilee; for then were bond-men of their own Country made free, poſſeſſions returned again to the

the first owners, neither was it lawful to plant or sowe any thing that year. Among Christians this solemnity of keeping a year of Jubilee, was first instituted by *Bonifacius* the eight, in the year of our Lord 1300. who ordained, that it should be observed every hundreth year. After this *Clement* the sixt, instituted it to be kept every fiftieth yeare. And lastly, *Sixtus* the fourth brought it to be celebrated every five and twentieth year, begining it first in the year of our Lord God, 1475.

Jucundity, Pleasantnes, mirth.

Judaisme, The religion or belief of the Jewes.

Judicature, Judgment, execution of justice. Whence a Judges office, and his Court, both called a place of *Judicature*.

Judicial, Belonging to judgement; also wise, grave, of great judgement.

Judicious. See Judicial.

Jujubees, Certain plumbs of Italy, sold here by Apothecaries. This fruit is in colour white or red, in fashion round, or like an olive, in taste sweet, having a hard long stone like an olive stone, but much lesse. If these plumbes be kept long, they wax dry, and full of wrinckles. They are temperate in heat and cold, and are good against the cough, roughnesse of the throat, and against all exulcerations and inflammations of the kidnies and bladder; but being eaten for meat, they are of hard digestion.

Julip, A physical clear drink made of distilled waters and sugar, used to cool the body, or quench thirst in hot diseases; sometimes the *Julips* have sirrups or other mixtures put to them.

Junction, A joynt, a joyning together.

Juniority, Youngership.

Ivory, The Elephants tooth;

tooth; it is of a binding nature, and the ſcraping thereof is good againſt ſores, growing under the roots of the nayles.

Furidical, Of or appertaining to judgment.

Furiſdiction, Lawful authority in any place.

Juſtification, A juſtifying or making juſt.

Juſting, Running at Tilt, or Turnement.

* *Iwympled*, Muffled.

K

KAlends. See Calends.

Keal, Pottage, or broath, made of cool herbs.

Keele, The bottome of a ſhip.

Keen, Sharpedged.

Kell, The caul about the paunch of a Hart or Stag.

* *Kemelling*, A brewers veſſel.

* *Kepe*, It is ſometimes taken for care or regard. As alſo a Caſtle, or Fort, eſpecially that part thereof, wherein the beſieged make their laſt efforts (of defence) when the reſt is forced.

* *Keynard*, A micher, a hedge-creeper.

Kings evil, A certain Wenne, or ſwelling, under or about the throat, ſo called from a power or gift proper unto certain Kings for the cure of it.

Kitchel, A kind of cake.

Kintal, A certain weight of about an hundred.

Kirat, An Arabian word ſignifying the weight of three grain.

Kith, Acquaintance.

Kitkaies, The fruit of the aſhen tree, they are little narrow husks hanging together in cluſters, wherein is contained the ſeed of the aſhe which is bitter. This provoketh urine, and is ſought by ſome for other purpoſe.

Knarry, Stubby.

Knight-ſervice, An ancient tenure of lands, by which a man was bound to bear armes in warre, for the defence of the Realm.

L

Laes, A net or gynne.

Laborious, Painful, full of labour.

Labyrinth, An intricate building or place made with ſo many turnings and windings, that whoſoever went into it, could never get out without a perfect guide or a thread to direct him, the end of which thread muſt be tyed at the door where he entreth. Some Heathen Princes beſtowed infinite charge, to build ſuch devices in a ſtately form. There were four principal labyrinths in the world. The firſt in Egypt, made for a ſepulchre of one of their Kings, or (as ſome write) in honour of the Sun. The ſecond in the Iſland of Candy, built at the commandement of King *Minos*, by the ingenious workman *Dædalus*, who took his pattern, from that which he had ſeen in Egypt, the third in the Iſle Lemnos, the fourth in Italy built by King *Porſenna*, of great ſquare ſtones, for his own ſepulchre.

Lacca, A kind of red gumme, brought out of Arabia, and ſold here by Apothecaries, good againſt diſeaſes of the breaſt, and comfortable to the liver.

Lacerate, To rend, tear, mangle.

Laudanum, A yellowiſh gumme, as ſome write; notwithſtanding others affirm it to be made of a dew which falleth upon a certain herb in Greece. *Avicen* ſaith, it is taken hanging on the hair of Goats beards, that have fed upon that plant. It is often uſed in pomanders, and being anointed upon the head with oyl of myrtles, it doth ſtrengthen the skin, and keepeth hair from falling off.

Laike, A lay-man.

Laity, The eſtate or degree of a lay-man, laymen.

Lake, A fair red colour uſed by painters.

Laire, The place where any Deer harboureth by day.

Languid, Weak, faint, feeble.

Languiſhment, A feebleneſſe, a fainting.

Languor, Feebleneſſe, ſickneſſe, infirmity.

Lapidary, One that ſelleth or poliſheth precious ſtones; a Jeweller.

Lappiſe, A term uſed among hunters, when hounds open their mouthes in the ſtring, or a greyhound in his courſe.

Lapſe, A ſlip; but commonly underſtood of a Patrons omitting to preſent to a Church of his Patronage, within ſixe moneths after it is become void.

Lareh Turpentine, A kind of Turpentine or roſen growing upon the *Lareh* tree in Italy, uſed often in oyntments and emplaiſters, to cleanſe or heal wounds. It may be alſo taken inwardly with honey, and then it cleanſeth the breaſt, looſeth the belly, and expelleth the ſtone and gravel.

* *Larſon*, Robbery.

Larceny, Theft, robbery; and it is two-fold, *viz.* *graud*, and *petit*, i.e. great and ſmall; that, when what is ſtollen exceeds; this, when it exceeds not, 12. pence in value.

Largeſſe, Liberality.

Laſcivious, Wanton, diſhoneſt.

Laſciviouſneſſe, Wantonneſſe.

Laſſitude. Wearineſſe.

Laſtage, Any heavy weight or balaſſe, laid in the bottome of ſhips to make them go upright: It is alſo a term in the common Law, which ſignifieth to be quit of a certain payment in Faires and markets, for carrying of things where a man will.

Lath, A portion of a County, containing many hundreds, as in Kent there are at this day fine Laths.

Latitude, The breadth of any thing; in Aſtronomy it ſignifieth the diſtance, north, or ſouthward from the Equinoctial line, or the diſtance of the Pole from the Horizon.

Latria, Divine honour.

Lavatory, or *Laver*. A place or veſſel to waſh in.

Laud, Praiſe.

Laudable, Worthy of praiſe.

Laureate, Crowned with Laurel.

Laurel, The Bay tree, or a garland of Bayes.

* *Lawne*, A plain untilled ground.

Laxative, Looſening.

* *Laye*, A Song.

* *Layvers*, Thongs of leather.

Lazer, A Leaper, a poor man full of ſores and ſcabs.

Lazule ſtone, A blewiſh green ſtone of the kind of marble, uſed ſometime in phyſick. It is in operation hot and dry, and being rightly prepared (according to an art known to Apothecaries) is good againſt melancholy diſeaſes, and by cleanſing the bloud to preſerve one from the leproſie.

League, Truce, friendſhip, peace; ſometimes it ſignifieth a ſpace of three mile or thereabout.

Leaſing, Lying.

Lector, A Reader.

* *Lectorn*, A Desk.

Lecture, A reading, a leſſon.

* *Leede*, An old name of the moneth of March.

Leete, A court or law-day holden commonly every half year.

Legacy, Any thing given by ones will or teſtament.

Legal, Of or belonging to the law.

Legatarie, One to whom a legacy is bequeathed in a will.

Legate, An Embaſſadour.

Legend, A ſtory of old matters.

Legerdemain, Couſenage; ſlight of hand.

Legible,

Legible, Which may be read.

Legion, An army of men. The Roman *Legion* conſiſted of ten bands, whereof the firſt band contained 1105 footmen, and 123. horſemen; in which band the Standard was alwayes carried. The other nine bands had every one 555 footmen, and 66 horſemen; ſo that a *Legion* made up the number of 6100. footmen, and 726 horſemen. Adj. Legionary.

Legiſlative, Belonging to making or giving of lawes.

**Legiſters*, Lawyers.

Legitimate, Lawful, lawfully begotten.

Legitimation, A making of one legitimate.

Lenitive, An aſſwaging plaiſter, or medicine.

Lenity, Gentleneſſe, mildneſſe, mercy.

Lentils, A kind of ſmall pulſe growing in hot countries, round and flat, of colour ſometimes black, ſometimes white; and ſometimes brown. Being boyled but once, they looſe the belly, but at the ſecond boyling in another water, they are of a binding nature, then good to ſtop the bloody flux or any looſeneſſe of the body.

Lentisk, A tree growing in divers hot Countries, which beareth the notable Gumme called Maſtick; The leaves and bark of this tree ſtop all looſeneſſe, and iſſues of blood whatſoever.

Leſſee, He that taketh a Leaſe.

Leſſes, Doung of a ravenous beaſt, as of a Bear, Bore, &c.

Leſſour, He that letteth lands or tenements to another.

Lethargy, A diſeaſe contrary to phrenſie; for as phrenſie is cauſed by hot humours inflaming the brain; ſo is a Lethargy by cold flegmatick humours, oppreſſing the brain in ſuch ſort, that the Patient can doe nothing but ſleep, whereby

he becometh forgetfull, with loſſe (in a manner) of reaſon, and all the ſenſes of his body.

Lethe, A Poetical word, ſignifying a feigned River in hell, the water whereof being drunken, cauſeth forgetfulneſſe of all that is paſt.

Leucoma, A fruit in India ſo called, much like unto a Cheſtnut.

Levant, The Eaſt; the Eaſt-wind or Country.

Leveret, A young Hare.

* *Leveſell*, A buſh.

Levity, Lightneſſe.

Lexicon, A Greek Dictionary for words,

Liable, Subject to, belonging to.

* *Liard*, Nimble, wild.

Libard, A ſpotted wilde beaſt, the male of a Panther. See Panther.

Libell, A little Book: ſometime a defamatory ſcroll, or ſlanderous writing or invective written againſt one, without any known name of the Author.

Libertine, One of looſe life, or careleſſe of religion.

Libidinous, Luſtful, leacherous.

Library, A ſtudy or ſhop full of books.

Licenciate, One that hath ſtudied the Civil Law five years.

Licentious, Looſe, wanton.

Licentiouſneſſe, Too much liberty, looſeneſſe, wantonneſſe.

Liege, Loyal.

Liegancy, Loyalty.

Lieu, A *French* league, conſiſting of ſome three Engliſh miles. *In lieu*, Inſtead or place of another thing.

Ligament, A band or ſtring, wherewith the joynts of bones and griſtles are compact and bound together.

Ligature, A ribbon, ſtring, fillet, or any other thing which we uſe to bind up a wound, ſore, or the like.

Lignum Aloes. See *Aloes*.

Lignum vitæ. See *Guaiacum*.

Limbeck,

Limbeck, A ſtillatory, or veſſel by which waters are diſtilled.

Limit, A bound or end. Alſo to ſet bounds.

Limitation, An appointing of bounds.

Linage, Kindred, ſtock, of the ſame line.

Lineal, Down-right, like a line.

Lineament, The form, draught, or proportion of the body.

Linguiſt, One skilfull in languages.

Lypothymie, A fainting or ſwouning, when the vital ſpirits being ſuddenly oppreſt, a man ſinketh down, as if he were dead.

Liquid, Thin and moiſt.

Liquefaction, A melting.

Liquefie, To melt.

Liquid Amber, A ſweet Roſin brought from the Weſt-Indies, comfortable to the brain, or any grief proceeding from cold cauſes.

Lizard, A little beaſt much like our Evet, but without poyſon, breeding in Italy and other hot countries. The dung of this beaſt is good to take away ſpots in the eye, and cleereth the ſight. And the head thereof being bruiſed and laid to, draweth out thorns, or any thing ſticking within the fleſh.

Litanies, Prayers or ſupplications, ſo called of the Greek verb *Litaneuo*, which ſignifieth to beſeech or intreat.

Lithargy, The ſome that riſeth from lead or ſilver, when it is tryed. White lead. It is cold of operation, and often uſed by Surgions in Oyntments and Plaiſters, being of a gentle drying, cleanſing, and binding nature. See *Lethargy*.

Literal, As in literall ſenſe, and conſtruction, *i. e.* after or according to the letter, or as the words betoken.

Literature, Learning; knowledge in books.

Litherly, Slothful.

Litigious, Contentious, full of ſtrife.

Liturgy, Publick ſervice of the Church. Adj. Liturgical.

Lobby, A gallery, Solar, or walking place; alſo a parlour or other place where a bed ſtandeth.

Local. Of, or belonging to place.

Locuſt, A great Flye or Graſhopper with long legs, breeding in India, and other hot Countries. There are two kinds of them: One with wings, not good to be eaten, and the other without wings, which the Inhabitants uſe for food.

* *Lodemanage*, Skill of navigation.

Lodeſtar, A Star that guideth one.

Lodeſtone, A ſtone of colour of ruſty iron, which hath an admirable vertue, not onely to draw iron to it ſelf, but alſo to make any iron, upon which it is rubbed, to draw iron alſo. It is written notwithſtanding, that being rubbed with the juyce of Garlick, it cannot then draw Iron, as likewiſe if a Diamond be laid cloſe unto it. This ſtone is found in the Indian Sea, and alſo in the Countrey of Trachonitis: It is of greateſt uſe in Navigation, for by it Sailers find out the certain courſe of their voyage; the needle (in their compaſſe) tempered herewith, ſtill ſtanding directly toward the North and South.

Logician, One skilfull in Logick.

Logick, The art of reaſon.

Loboc, A phyſical word; It is a thick ſirrup or other ſoft ſubſtance, which muſt not be ſwallowed; but ſuffered to melt of it ſelf in the mouth, that ſo it may gently ſlide down, and thereby have the more vertue againſt diſeaſes of the breaſt, lungs, and throat.

Lollard, A name ſpringing from one *Gualter Lollard*,

lard a German, who lived about the year, 1315. but at first imposed here in *England*, upon the followers of *Wickliffes* doctrine and tenets.

Lones, Lending; sometime single or solitary.

Longævity, Long life, or old age.

Langanimity, Long sufferance or forbearance.

Longinquity, Farrenesse off.

Longitude, The length of any thing: In Astronomy it signifieth the distance of any Star or Planet from the first degree of the sign *Aries*.

Loquacity, Much talk, or babling.

* *Lore*, Learning, knowledg.

Lorimer, One that maketh bits for bridles, and such like instruments.

* *Lorrel*, A devourer.

Losell, A lout, sometime a crafty fellow.

Losenger, A flatterer, a lyar.

Lotion, A washing.

* *Louke*, A fellow receiver.

Lourden, Not coming (as some conceive) from *Lour-Dane*, in reference to the Danes lording it over the English, but from the French *Lourdain*, signifying sottish, blockish, dull, clownish, and therefore applyed to a fellow of such a temper.

* *Louting*, Bowing, bending, crouching, ducking.

Lozenge, A little square cake of preserved herbs with sugar, &c. in forme, like a quarrel of glasse.

Lubricity, Slipperinesse.

Lucerns, A beast almost as big as a Wolf breeding in Muscovia, and Russia, of colour between red and brown, mingled with black spots.

Lucre, Gain, profit.

Lucubration, Study by candle, night-study.

Luculent, Bright clear, fair, beautiful, famous.

Lunacy, A disease wherein one is distracted in his wits, at certain times of the Moon.

Lunatick,

* *Lunatick*, Sick of a Lunacy.

Lupines, A little flat Pulſe almoſt like a ſmall Bean, but much leſſe and bitter in taſte. They be not very good meat, but are ſometime uſed in Phyſick againſt worms in children, and the decoction of them taketh away ſpots and freckles of the face.

* *Luſhborough*, A baſe coyn in the time of King *Edward* the third.

Luſter, A ſhining or great brightneſſe.

Luſtration, Purging by ſacrifice.

Lutheran, One that followes *Luthers* doctrine, the doctrine it ſelf being termed *Lutheraniſme*.

Lutum, Clay.

Luxury, Roiotouſneſſe, leachery.

Luxurious, Riotous, wanton, lecherous.

Luxuriant, Growing ranck.

Lyncuris, A bright ſhineing ſtone, and ſometimes of a dark yellow colour like Saffron. This ſtone groweth of the urine of the beaſt Lynx, being congealed, which urine the Lynx hideth (as *Pliny* writeth) becauſe men ſhould not find it. Some ſay it is good againſt the pain of the ſtomach, yellow Jaundiſe, and looſeneſſe of the belly.

Lynx, A ſpotted beaſt like unto a Wolf, and having a very perfect ſight. This beaſt breedeth chiefly in Countries of the Eaſt, and is often found in the woods of Almain Sclavonia.

Lyrike, A Poet which maketh verſes to be ſung unto the harp. The beſt of theſe Poets among the Grecians was *Pindarus*, and among the Latines, *Horace*.

M

Macerate, To ſteep or ſoake in water; ſometime to afflict or vexe. To make lean.

Machil, or rather *Meghil*.

ghil, An Hebrew word; It ſignifieth the rich Robe of the Ephod, worn by the high Prieſt of the old law, having about the skirts thereof 72 Pomegranats of blew ſilk, purple and skarlet, and as many bells of gold between them round about, Exod. 28. 30, &c.

Machination, A deviſing or ſubtle contriving of a matter.

Machivilian, A politick Stateſ-man; a cunning Politician, ſuch as *Machivel* was.

Macrology, Long and tedious talk, without matter.

Maculate, To blemiſh or blot.

Madefie, To wet, or moiſten.

Madrigals, A kind of Sonnets.

Magazin, A publick Store-houſe or Ware-houſe.

Magician, A cunning man: a Sorcerer, a great learned Clerk, a Conjurer.

Magick, At firſt this word ſignified great learning or knowledge in the nature of things; now it is moſt commonly taken for inchantment and ſorcery.

Magiſterial, Maſter-like; of or belonging to one in authority.

Magiſtracy, The bearing of office; authority, rule, government.

Magnanimity, Great courage.

Magnanimous, Noble-minded; one of great courage.

Magnificence, Sumptuouſneſſe; great port and ſtatelineſſe.

Magnificent, Sumptuous; honourable, ſtately.

Magnifico, An honourable perſonage.

Magnifie, To exalt, or extol.

Magnitude, Greatneſſe.

Mahumetan, One of Mahomets Religion and profeſſion.

Mahumetiſmo, or *Mahumetry*. The religion and profeſſion of Mahumet.

Majeſti-

Majeſtical, Kingly, Princely, full of Majeſty.

Mainpernours, Thoſe that are ſureties for a man, and undertake that he ſhall appear at a certain day, before Judges in a Court.

Mainpriſe, The bailing of a man out of priſon, upon ſecurity given, that he ſhall be forth comeing.

Major, The greater or more ancient.

Maiſondieu, Gods houſe in proper ſignification, but vulgarly an hoſpital.

Malady, A diſeaſe.

Malecontent, Not contented; ill pleaſed.

Malediction, A curſing.

Maleſactor, An evill-doer.

Malepert, Sawcy, uncivil, immodeſt, preſumptuous.

Malevolent, Ill minded; ſpiteful, envious.

Malignant, Envious, ſpiteful, miſchievous; a nick-name, in theſe days, caſt upon ſuch as have taken part with the King in his late conteſtation with the Parliament.

Maligne, Spiteful; or to ſpite and hate.

Malignity, Spitefulneſſe; envy, malice.

Malleable, Abiding the hammer, or mallet, or which may be wrought or beaten therewith.

Mammon, An Aſſyrian word of the ſingular number, and maſculine Gender, as Saint *Hierome* affirmeth: It is interpreted riches.

Manage, To rule, order, or handle a thing well.

Mandate, A commandement.

Mandatory, One to whom a commandement or charge is given, as to an apparitor or other meſſenger to execute a citations or ſummons.

Mandragoras. See *Mandrake* following.

Mandrake, A ſtrange herb, bearing yellow round Apples. The root

of

of this herb is great and white like a Radiſh root, and is divided into two or moe parts, growing often almoſt like to the legs of a man. This root, eſpecially the bark thereof, is extreamly cold and dry, even to the fourth degree: It is therefore very dangerous to receive inwardly, for that the leaſt quantity too much, will quickly kill one. Surgions uſe to ſteep this root in Wine, and give it to be drunken of ſuch as they muſt cut, ſawe, or burn in any part, for the cold operation thereof cauſeth ſleep, and maketh the body inſenſible for a time.

Mangle, To tear, or cut in pieces, to butcher.

Manifacture, Workmanſhip, handy-work.

Manna, In holy Scripture it ſignifieth a delicate food, which God ſent from heaven to the Iſraelites, in manner of a dew, white and ſomewhat like Coriander ſeed: with which the Iſraelites lived fourty yeares in the Wilderneſſe, till they came to the borders of the land of Canaan. At the firſt ſending hereof, the people were in ſuch admiration, that they ſaid to each other, *Manhu? viz.* What is this? Which ſeemeth to be the cauſe why it was after called *Manna*. In Phyſick it is taken for a kind of dew, which falling in hot Countries upon trees, doth there congeal, almoſt like to crums of white bread, and is gathered and choicely kept, as a gentle purger of choler.

Manne, To fortifie, ſecure, or ſtrengthen a place, by putting armed men, or ſouldiers into it.

* *Mangueler*, A murderer.

Manſion, A tarrying or abiding; alſo a dwelling houſe.

Manſuetude, Gentleneſſe; mildneſſe.

Manual, Handy; or that which may be carryed in the hand.

Manumiſſion

Manumiſſion, A making one free from bondage.

Manumitte, To make a ſlave or bondman free, which was in old time thus; The Lord of the ſlave holding him by the head, arm, or other part ſaid before witneſſe, I will that this man go free, and in ſo ſaying, ſhoved him forward out of his hand.

Manure, To till, to dreſs land.

Manuſcript, A hand writing; a written book.

Marchaſite, A ſtone participating with the nature of ſome mettal, yet in ſo ſmall quantity, that the mettall cannot be melted from it, but will vapour away in ſmoke, the ſtone turning to aſhes. Theſe Marchaſites are common ly in colour like to the mettal mixed with them; whether it be gold, ſilver, braſſe, or any other. Some affirm a Marchaſite to be any ſtone out of which, fire may be ſtricken.

Marches, The bounds, or limits lying between two countries, commonly between Wales and England, or between England and Scotland.

Marchioneſſe, A great Lady: a Wife to a Marqueſſe.

Marcioniſts, Old condemned Hereticks, ſo called of their firſt Maſter *Marcion*, a ſtoick Philoſopher, who held a deteſtable opinion that Chriſt was not the Sonne of God,

Margarites, Little pearls found in the ſhell-fiſh, eſpecially in Oyſters, whereof ſome have holes in them, and ſome have none. The beſt are brought out of India, yet they are alſo found in our Engliſh Seas, as alſo in the Flemiſh and Almain, and the faireſt Margarites grow in young ſhells. Some write that in thunder, the Oyſters do caſt them up, as it were in way of abortion, which is the cauſe that they are often found in the ſands. They are ſometimes uſed by Phyſi-

tians

tians in cordial confections, for they comfort the ſpirits, and are therefore good againſt ſwounings, having vertue alſo in them to ſtop iſſues of blood, or any looſeneſſe of the body.

Margent, A brimme, or border.

Marginal, Written in the Margent.

Marine, Belonging to the Sea.

Marital, Husbandlike.

Maritime, Bordering neer the Sea.

Marquiſate, A Marquiſhip, or Marquiſdome.

Marre, To ſpoyl, deface, or pull in pieces.

Marte, A great Fair or Market.

Martial, Warlike.

Martial law, Abſolute power exerciſed by the Prince in time of war, who, by reaſon of great dangers riſing of ſmall occaſions, is not then tyed to ſtrict rules of law; inſomuch, as his word alone goeth for law.

Martialiſt, A man of war.

Martyr, A witneſſe; one that dyeth for the teſtimony of a good conſcience.

Martyrdome, A ſuffering of death or grievous torment for conſtant perſeverance in true Religion.

Martyrologie, A hiſtory of the death of Martyrs. A book of the memory of Martyrs.

Mask, To act or play ſome part under a diſguiſe.

Maſculine, Of the male kind.

Maſſacre, A great ſlaughter or murder of many people together.

Maſſines, Solidity.

Maſter-piece, A prime or chief piece of work, or that which bears away the bell.

Maſſorets, Certain ingenious Jewes, who long ſince invented that critical piece of learning concerning the Hebrew text of the holy Scripture, whereby the verſes, words and letters thereof are numbred,

numbred, their variety noted, and in their proper places (together with a recitall of every verſe) demonſtrated, whereby the conſtant and genuine reading thereof might be conſerved, and for ever preſerved and ſtrongly defended from all change and corruption.

Maſticke, A white and clear Gumme, of a ſweet ſavour. This Gum groweth on the Lentisk tree, eſpecially in the Iſland *Chios*. It is temperate in heat, and of a dry binding nature; wherefore it ſtrengtheneth the ſtomach, ſtayeth vomiting, and ſtoppeth any iſſue of blood. Some do uſe to rub their teeth herewith, as well to whiten them, as to faſten ſuch as be looſe.

Maſtuerco, An herb in India, of great vertue to heal wounds.

Material, Which hath matter or ſubſtance in it.

Maternal, Motherly.

Maternity, Motherhood.

Mathematician, One skilfull in the mathematicks; ſometime it is taken in a worſe ſenſe, for one that ſuperſtitiouſly caſteth mens nativities, or undertaketh to find things loſt, or foretell what is to come.

Mathematicks, A terme applyed to ſuch arts, as treat onely of quantities imaginarily abſtracted from bodies. The arts commonly ſo called, are Arithmetick, Muſick, Geometry, Geography, Aſtronomy, Coſmography, and Aſtrology.

Matins, Morning prayer.

Matricide, Mother-killing; alſo one that killeth his own mother.

Matriculate, To enter ones name in a liſt, roll, catalogue or regiſter, as they that are allowed, or admitted into the Univerſity. Subſt. *Matriculation*.

Matrimonial, Belonging to Matrimony or Wedlock.

Matrixe,

Matrix, The womb or place of conception.

Matrone, A grave motherly woman.

Mature, Ripe.

Maturity, Ripeneſſe.

Matutine, Of or belonging to the morning.

Maugre, In deſpite of ones heart; whether one will or no.

Maundy Thurſday, The Thurſday next before Eaſter, ſo called, (contrary to the conjecture of ſome) becauſe of thoſe words of our Saviour to his Diſciples, Joh. 10. *Mandatum novum do vobis*, &c. i. e. *A new Commandement give I unto you, that ye love one another*, which is the proper leſſon for that day. It is otherwiſe called *Holy Thurſday*, from being by the Church ſet apart for prayer.

Mauſolæum, A ſumptuous and great Sepulchre. It was the tomb of one *Mauſolus* King of *Cana*, which his Wife *Artimiſia* made; of ſuch excellent workmanſhip, beauty, and coſtlineſſe, that it went for one of the marvels of the world: and for the notable fame thereof, all ſtately and magnificent Sepulchres were after called *Mauſolæa*.

Maxime, A principal matter, a main point, a general rule.

Maze, An aſtoniſhment; ſometime a device like a labyrinth made in ſome gardens in manner of a knot, out of which a man cannot get eaſily, if he once enter in.

Mazar, A broad flat ſtanding cup to drink in: There is alſo a kinde of ſmall Cherries ſo called.

Meander, An intricate turning or winding; like to a labyrinth, out of which one cannot eaſily find the way out.

Mecœnas, It was the proper name of a noble Roman, who being in great favour with *Auguſtus* the Emperour, was a ſpecial friend to the Poets *Virgil*, and *Horace*, and generally

a ſupporter of all learned men: wherefore ſometime a great friend or patron is called a *Mecœnas*.

Mechanical, Of or belonging to handicrafts.

Mechanick, A handy-crafts man, a tradeſman; alſo one of mean or baſe calling and profeſſion.

Mechoacan, A whitiſh root brought out of India, called by ſome, Indian or white Rubarbe. It is hot in the firſt, and dry in the ſecond degree, and purgeth all humours of what kind ſoever with much eaſe. It cleanſeth and comforteth the liver and all the inward parts.

Mede, Vulgarly pronounced *Meed*, reward, recompence; alſo a kind of ſweet drink, made of honey and water ſodden together, ſometimes of wine and honey, called in Wales *Metheglin*.

Mediate, To deal between two, to make means of agreement, as an indifferent party to both.

Mediation, A means of agreement by a friend to both parties.

Mediatour, He that maketh means or ſpeaketh for another.

Medicable, Which may be healed.

Medicament, A medicine.

Medicinable, That hath the vertue of healing; alſo healable, cureable.

Medicinal, Phyſical, ſerving for a medicine, cureing, healing.

Mediocrity, A meane, a meaſure.

Mediterranean Sea, A ſea which divideth Europe from Africa.

Medly, A various and confuſed mixture; a hotch-potch; a jumblement of many and contrary things together.

Meter, Verſes running in rhime, and made by meaſure.

Megazine, A ſtorehouſe for war.

Melancholy, One of the four humours of the body, the groſſeſt of all other, which

which if it abound too much, cauſeth heavineſſe and ſadneſſe of mind.

Meliority, A bettering.

Melliſluous, Sweet as honey.

Membrane, The upmoſt thin skin in any part of the body.

Memorable, That which is worthy of remembrance.

Memorandum, A terme often uſed, when we write of a thing which we would remember.

Memorial, That which putteth one in remembrance.

Memoriter, Without book, by heart, and (as we ſay) at our fingers end.

Menace, To threaten.

Mendicity, Beggery.

Mendicants, Begging Fryers, whereof there be four ſorts, Franciſcan, or gray FF. otherwiſe termed Cordeliers, Minors and Obſervants; Dominican, or black F F. otherwiſe called preaching Fryers; Carmelites, or white F F. and Auguſtine F F.

Meninges, Thin skins in which the brain is contained. There are two ſuch skins: one called by Phyſitians, *Dura mater*, which is the ſtronger of the two, and next unto the ſcull. The other named *Pia mater*, is within this firſt, being more tender and fine, and cloſe wraping the brain it ſelf. If any of theſe skinnes be wounded, it cauſeth ſpeedy death.

Menſtruous, Which hath upon her the monethly courſes, or which belongeth to them.

Menſuration, A meaſuring.

Mentall, That which is onely thought in the mind.

Mercenary, A hireling; one that worketh for hire.

Mercurian, Eloquent as *Mercury* was.

Meretricious, Pertaining to whoredome.

Meridian, Of or belonging

longing to noon day, or the South part of the world.

Merit, Desert, or to deserve.

Meritorious, Which doth much deserve.

Messias, The same in Hebrew, that Christ is in Greek; to wit, Anointed. Our Lord and Saviour is often so called.

Metamorphise, To change the outward shape.

Metamorphosis, A change from one shape to another.

Metaphor, The changeing of a word, from the natural sense, into another sense like to it; as in saying, *Covetousnesse is the root of all evill*: Where the word *Root*, is called a Metaphor, because it signifieth, the cause and beginning of all evill, even as a root is the cause, from whence a Plant springeth.

Metaphorical, Spoken by a Metaphor.

Metaphysicks, Arts which lifting themselves above the changeable nature of things, do consider of such as do subsist in their own essence, not subject to any alteration; so that the Metaphysicks deale onely with incorporeal, and everlasting things; and in this sense School Divinity is the highest part of the Metaphysicks, being chiefly occupied in contemplatory knowledg of God, angels, and souls of men. Adject. *Metaphysical.*

Meteore, Any imperfect mixt substance ingendred in the ayr; as rain, snow, hail, thunder, lightning, blazing starres, clouds, and winde: all which are made of vapours or exhalations drawn up from the earth and Sea, by the attractive vertue of the Sun.

Meter. See *Meeter*; or a verse made by measure.

Metheglin. See *Mede*.

Method, A direct way, to teach or do any thing. Adject. *Methodical.*

Metonymie,

Metonymie, A figure in ſpeaking, when the cauſe is put for the effect, the ſubject for the adjunct, or contrarily.

Metropolis, The chief, head, or mother City. Adj. *Metropolitical.*

Metropolitan, Of the chief or mother city: An Archbiſhop.

Microcoſmus, It properly ſignifieth a little world. This term is ſometime applyed to man, who is therefore called *Microcoſmus* or little world, becauſe his body being compared to the baſer part of the world, and his ſoul to the bleſſed Angels, ſeemeth to ſignifie, that man is as it were a little world, and that the whole world doth reſemble a great man.

Midriffe, A ſinewy skin paſſing overthwart in mans body, which divideth the heart and lungs, from the ſtomach, guts, and liver, leſt the vitall parts ſhould be offended with any ill vapour coming from them.

Migram, A diſeaſe coming by fits, either in the right or left ſide of the head; cauſed by diſtemperate humours or vapors, brought thither from the veins or arteries at certain times.

Migration, A removing or paſſing from one place to another.

Militant, Warring or which is in warfare.

Military, Warlike: or belonging to warr.

Militia, Warfare, or Souldiery.

Millener, A haberdaſher of ſmall wares.

Millenarian, One of their ſect and profeſſion, who hold and teach that our Saviour at or about the worlds end ſhall come again, and together with the ſaints, enjoy a temporall glorious Kingdome here upon earth for a thouſand yeares ſpace.

Mimicall, That which belongeth to ſcoffing behaviour, or wanton geſture.

Mimick, A wanton jester, a counterfeit fool.

Minatory, Threatening.

Mineral, mettal or any thing digged out of the earth.

Miniature, A small proportion: a little figure.

Miniver, A fine white Furre made of the bellies of Squirrils; some say it is the skin of a little white Vermine, breeding in *Muscovia*.

Minor, The lesser, the younger.

Minority, A mans time before he be of full age in the law, to dispose of his goods and lands.

Minotaure, A poetical monster, half like a man, half like a Bull. This monster was kept in the Labyrinth of Candy, and fed with mans flesh, where at last he was slain by *Theseus*, as Poets report.

Miscellany, A mixture of things without any order; a gallimafry, or hotchpotch of divers things mingled together.

Miscreant, An infidel, a false believer.

Misdemeanour, Ill behaviour.

Misprision, An offence inclinable to fellony or treason, but not so capital, as fellony or treason is; in which the offendour shall be punished by fine, losse of goods, forfeit of lands, during his life, or perpetual imprisonment, according to the quality of his offence.

Mission, A sending.

Missive, That which witnesseth ones being sent.

Mistleto, A plant which hath slender branches, and green thick leaves, growing never upon the ground, but upon other trees. The best is that which groweth upon an oake, and the leaves and fruit thereof are good to soften and ripen any cold hard swellings.

Misy, A kind of yellow copperas, shining like gold, brought

brought out of Egypt and the Isle of Cyprus: It is of a fretting burning nature, as the common Copperas is.

Miter, An ornament of rich stuffe, wherewith Bishops heads have been used to be covered at their consecration.

Mithology, An expounding or moralizing of fables.

Mithridate, A great confection like treacle, invented by King *Mithridates*, from whom it taketh the name. It is of singular vertue against poyson, and hath so many and strong simples in it, that it ought not to be taken inwardly before it be above sixe moneths old.

Mitigate, To asswage or pacifie.

Mitigation, A pacifying, an asswaging.

Mittimus, A warrant made to convey an offender to prison.

Mixture, A mingling.

Mystical, Secret. Obscure.

Mobility, Aptnesse to move.

Mode, Fashion, Garb, manner.

Model, The platform, or form of any thing.

Moderate, Measurable, temperate, also to govern or temper with discretion.

Moderation, A due proportion, temperance, good discretion.

Moderator, A discreet governour, he that keepeth both parties from being too extream.

Modern, Living now in our age.

Modicum, A little, a poor pittance.

Modifie, To qualifie, moderate, limit.

Modulation, A pleasant tuning or sweet singing.

Modwal, A bird which destroyeth bees.

Moity, Half.

Molebonte, A great fish which maketh a grunting noyse when he is taken.

Molestation, A troubling.

Mollifie, To make soft.

Mollification. A making ſoft.

Moloch. The name of an Idol, in the valley of *Hinnom*, in the tribe of *Benjamin*, to which the Iſraelites did abominably offer their children, in ſacrifice of fire. This Idol was made in the likeneſs of a Calf.

Moment. A minute, or very little time, ſometime the value or weight of a thing.

Momentanie. Of ſhort continuance, which laſteth a very little while.

Momiſme. Carping, fault-finding.

Momiſt. A carper, or one given to finde fault.

Monarch. A King or Prince that ruleth alone, without any equal.

Monarchy, The rule of one Prince alone, or a countrey ſo governed.

Monarchical, Belonging to a Monarch.

Monaſtery, A religious houſe of Monks.

Monaſtical, Solitary, belonging to a *Monaſtery.*

Monkery, The monaſtick life and profeſſion.

Monogamy, The marrying or having one wife, and no more.

Monoſyllable, A word of one ſyllable.

Monition, A warning.

Monitory, That waxeth.

Monology, A ſpeaking ſtill of one thing, a long tale of one matter.

Monomachy, A ſingle fight between two, hand to hand.

Monopoly, When a man doth ingroſſe or get commodities into his hands, in ſuch faſhion that none can ſell them, or gain by them, but himſelf.

Moote, To argue or reaſon a caſe in law.

Monument, A ſepulchre, tombe; record, memorial, remembrance of.

Moral, Of or belonging to good manners; ſometime one of good behaviour: ſometimes the meaning of a fable.

Morality, Goodneſſe of manners, civility.

Mordacity, Biting, ſharpneſſe of words.

Morgage,

Morgage, To lay houſe or land to pawn, in ſuch ſort that they are forfeit, if the money be not repayed at a certain time.

Morigerous, Obedient, dutiful.

Moroſity, Frowardneſſe, waywardneſſe.

Morpheus, Sleep, or the God of ſleep.

Morter-piece, An engine or inſtrument, wherewith to ſhoot off great Granadoes.

Mortality, Frailty, ſubjection unto death; alſo a plague, murrein, rot.

Mortifie, To kill; ſometime to tame, to break the courage, or take away ones delight.

Mortification, A killing, a pulling away of ones pleaſure.

Mortmain, A term in the Law, when lands were given to a houſe of religion, or to a company corporate by the Kings grant; for then ſuch land is ſaid to come into *Mortmain*, that is, a dead hand, and by a ſtatute, the King or Lord of whom it is holden, may enter into it, if it be done without their licence and conſent.

Mortuary, A payment due in ſome places for the burial of the dead: which is four ſhillings and four pence, where the goods of the deceaſed party are above the value of twenty nobles, and under thirty pounds: ſix ſhillings and eight pence, where the goods exceed 30 pounds; and ten ſhillings where the goods amount above the value of threeſcore pounds.

Moſaical, A cunning kind of painting, which ſeemeth to be embоſſed & graven in ſome places.

Mother, A diſeaſe in women, when the womb riſeth with pain upward. In this diſeaſe the ſmelling to all ſweet ſavours is harmful, as contrarily the ſmelling to all ſtrong loathſome ſavours, profitable.

Motion, A moving from place to place, or the moving of a matter to have it conſidered of.

Motive,

Motive, A cauſe moving one to any thing.

Motto, A word, or ſhort ſentence.

Mountibank, A baſe deceitfull merchant, (eſpecially of Apothecaries drugs) that with impudent lying doth for the moſt part ſell counterfeit ſtuffe to the common people.

Mugwet. See Gatherbag.

Mulct, A fine or penalty laid on one.

Mullet, A kind of dainty fiſh: it is alſo a term in heraldry, which ſignifieth a ſpot deſcending from high, and divided into five corners or ends out of one drop.

Multifarious, Of divers manners and conditions; many wayes divided.

Multiplication, An augmenting or increaſing.

Mum, A note of ſilence.

Mummia, A thing like pitch, ſold by Apothecaries. Some affirm it is taken out of old Tombes, being a corrupted humour that droppeth there from embalmed bodies: others ſay it is made of mans fleſh boyled in pitch. It is hot in the ſecond degree, and good againſt all bruiſings, ſpetting of bloud, and divers other diſeaſes.

Mundane, Worldly.

Mundifie, To make clean.

Mundification, A makeing clean.

Municipall, Of or belonging to the ſtate of a Free-man or Burgeſſe of a City.

Munificence, Liberality.

Munificent, Liberall, bountiful.

Munition, Great Ordnance for the war, great ſhot.

Murage, A tax or tribute for building or repairing City walls, and the like.

Mural, Perraining to a wall.

Muſcle, In Phyſick it ſignifieth a knitting togeather of fleſh with veines, arteries and ſinews, ſerving ſpecially for the motion

tion of ſome part of the body, by reaſon of ſinews in it.

Muſculous, Brawny, fleſhy, full of Muckles.

Muſes, The feined goddeſſes of poetry, and muſick, which were nine in number, and daughters unto *Jupiter* and *Mnemoſyne*: Their names were *Cleio*, *Melpomene*, *Thaleia*, *Euterpe*, *Terpſichore*, *Erato*, *Calliope*, *Urania* and *Polymnia*.

Muſical, Melodious, harmonious.

Muſician, A profeſſour of muſick.

Muſk, It is brought out of India and other hot countries, taken there from a beaſt like a Roe, ſaving that it hath two crooked teeth bending inward like two horns; within which beaſt the muſk groweth, contained in a little bag or bladder. It is comfortable to the heart and brain, by reaſon of the ſweet ſmell thereof; being hot and dry in operation: and it conveyeth the vertues of diverſe medicines; to thoſe the two principall parts.

Muſſitation. A mumbling, muttering, or ſpeaking between the teeth.

Mutation, A change.

Mute. Dumbe.

Mutable. Changeable.

Mutability. Changeableneſſe.

Mutilation. Maiming.

Mutiny. An uproare: a troubleſome aſſembly of people together.

Mutinous. Apt to breed quarrels, or diſcord among the people, hence termed Mutineers.

Mutual. That which paſſeth one from another.

Mutilate. To maime, cut off, or make lame.

Muzrole. A ring or band of yron, to come over a horſes noſe.

Myriade. Ten thouſand.

Myrobolanes, A fruit growing in Egypt and Syria, like Plumms, or Damiſons. There are five kinds hereof, diſtinguiſhed by theſe names, *Citrinæ*, *Indæ*,

Indæ, *Cepulæ*, *Emblicæ*, and *Bellericæ*. They are cold in operation, and comfortable to nature; The first of these purgeth choler, the second melancholy, and the three last flegm.

Myrrhe. A Gumme brought out of Arabia, and Assyria, of colour between white and red; It is hot and dry in the second degree or as some write in the third, and is often used in Physick, being of an opening, cleansing, and dissolving nature. Poets fein that Myrrhe, first came by reason of a kings daughter, named *Myrrha*, who for a grievous crime committed, was by the Gods turned into a little Tree, out of the branches, whereof this Gum still droppeth in manner of tears, as a token of her repentant sorrow.

Myrtle. A little low Tree growing in some hot countreyes, having small dark leaves, and bearing berries, which are of a binding nature, good to stop any issue of blood. This myrtle is a tender plant, not able to endure cold, and was wont to be worne of the Romane captains garlandwise in triumph, when they had obtained any victory, without slaughter of men: Poets consecrated this Tree to *Venus*.

Mystery. Unknown: strange.

Mystical. Dark, which hath a mystery in it.

Mysterious. Dark, spoken in mystery, hard to understand.

N

Nadir. That point in the heavens which is direct under our feet.

Naiades. The water Nimphes.

Naperie. Linnen for the Table.

Narcotical. That which hath power to provoke sleep, or to make the body insensible.

* *Narre.* Neerer.

Narration. A declaration of the matter whereof one purposeth to speak. A report, a discourse.

Native. Natural: The place where one was born.

Naturalize. To make natural.

Natural. An Ideot.

Naturalist. A natural Philosopher; as also one meerly in the state of nature, and unregenerate.

Naturalize. To make a stranger, free-born of England, by Parliament; whereby he becometh an absolute English man, capable of all priviledges, that an Englishman born is.

Naval. Of, or belonging to ships.

Nave. The midle part of a wheel; also the body of a Church.

Navigable. Any water where ships may sail.

Navigation. A sailing by Sea.

Navigator. A Sayler: a Mariner.

Nazarite. In Hebrew it signifieth a man separated or divided. The Jewes so called those that had vowed themselves for some time to God: And these Nazarites, while their vow lasted, were to abstain from wine and Grapes, either green or dry, and generally from all whatsoever came from the vine tree, or might make a man drunk. They also cut not their hair, but suffered it still to grow, and observed divers other ceremonies. The date of their vow being expired, they presented themselves to the Priest, who offered a sacrifice for them; and then was the Nazarites hair cut, and burnt with the sacrifice. After which time it was lawful, for the Nazarites to drink wine as before.

Necromancy, See Divination.

Necessitate, To urge, presse, or constrain.

Nectar, Poets fain it to be a delicate pleasant li-

quor,

quor, which the gods used to drink.

Nefarious, Very wicked.

Negation, A denying.

Negative, A denyal, or that which denyeth.

Negotiate, To traffick in merchandise; to follow much businesse.

Negotiation, A buying and selling; a traffick of merchandise.

Neophyte, Any thing lately planted or set: wherefore it is often taken for one, who is newly converted to the faith; a novice, or young learner.

Neoterick, New.

Nerve, A sinew.

Nervosity, Strength, full of sinewes.

Neuter, Neither on the one side, nor the other: An indifferent party; otherwise called a *Neutralist*.

Neutralist, A retchlesse being on neither side.

☞ *New-fangled*, New-fashioned.

Nicotiane, The herb Tobacco, so called of a French mans name, who first brought the knowledge of this herb into *France*.

Niefe, In our common Law, it signifieth a bond-woman.

Night-mare, A kind of disease, with which whosoever is affected, he supposeth himself to be invaded by some spirit, which leaning hard upon him, stoppeth the passage of his breath.

* *Nilling*, Unwilling.

* *Nim*, To take or catch.

Niter, A substance like Salt, but sometime of a light red colour. It is hot and dry, of a strong fretting nature; some take it to be salt-peter.

Nobilitate, To make Noble.

Nocent, Hurtful.

Nocturne, Psalmes and Prayers used at certaine houres of the night.

Nocturnal, Belonging to the night.

Noli

Noli me tangere, A diſeaſe by ſome ſo called. It is a piece of fleſh growing in the noſtrill, in ſuch ſort, that it often ſtoppeth the wind.

Nombril, In Heraldry it ſignifieth the lower part of a ſcutchion, which is divided by the bredth, into three even parts.

Nomenclator, He that knoweth (and teacheth others) the names of things, and calleth them thereby.

Nominate, To name, to appoint.

Nomination, A nameing.

Nonage, A childs age, under 21 years old.

Nonpareil, Peerleſſe.

Nonreſidency, Unlawful abſence from the place of ones charge.

Nonreſident. Abſent from his charge, or where he ought to dwell.

Nones. In March, May, July, and October, they are the five dayes, next following the firſt day: in other moneths, they are the four dayes next after the firſt; but the laſt of theſe dayes is properly called *Nones*, and the other reckoned backeward according to the number diſtant from the *Nones*; as the third, fourth, or fifth *Nones*. They are called *Nones*, becauſe they are juſt nine dayes before the *Ides*.

Nonplus. No more, a term ſometime uſed, when a man can ſpeak no further, or make no anſwer to an objection.

Nonſuite. The letting of a ſuite fall.

Norroy. One of the Heraulds, having the ſame authority beyond Trent Northward, that *Clarencieux* hath from Trent Southward.

Notary. A Clerk or Scribe, that writeth inſtruments, a quick and ſhort writer.

Notice. Knowledg.

Notifie. To make known. Subſt. *Notification*.

Novelty. News, a new matter. *Novel*.

Novel. New.

Novercal. Of or belonging to a ſtep-mother.

Novennial. That laſteth nine years, that is done from nine yeares to nine years, or every ninth year.

Novice. A young learner, one that hath no experience.

Novity. Newneſs.

Noxious. Harmful, hurtful.

Nuiſance. Hurt, offence, annoyance.

Nude. Bare, naked.

Nullifie. To make void, or of no force.

Nullifidian. Of no honeſty, of no religion.

Nullity. Nothing.

Numeral. Belonging to number.

Numeration. A numbering.

Numerous. In great number.

Nuncupation. A nameing; alſo dedicating.

Nuncupatory. Dedicatory.

Nuncupative. By word of mouth, as a Will not written, but declared only by words.

Nuptial. Of or belonging to marriage.

Nutriment. Nouriſhment.

Nutritive. Which nouriſheth.

Nymphe. A Virgine, a fair young Maid; alſo a Fairie.

O

Obdurate. To harden, alſo hard, or unrelenting.

Obduration. A hardening.

Obeliske. A great ſquare ſtone, broad beneath, and riſing of an admirable height, ſmaller and ſmaller, toward the top. There were divers of theſe Obelisks in Egypt, conſecrated in honour of the Sun: whereof four were principally erected by King *Sochis*, of two hundred and forty yards high: In time of the Roman Emperours, many Obeliskes were likewiſe ſet at Rome.

Obit.

Obit, An anniverſary, or yearly ſervice, celebrated for the ſoul of the deceaſed, on the day of his death.

Object, That which is placed before ones eyes, or the thing that one laboureth to attain.

Objection, A laying to ones charge.

Objurgate, to chide, to reprove ſharply.

Objurgation, A chiding

Oblation, A ſacrifice, an offering.

Oblectation, Delight or pleaſure.

Oblige, To binde.

Oblique, Crooked; overthwart.

Obliquity, Crookedneſſe.

Obliterate, To blot out.

Oblivion, Forgetfulneſſe.

Oblivious, Forgetful.

Obloquy, Slander; evil report.

Obnoxious. Subject to danger.

Obſcene, Filthy, abominable, diſhoneſt.

Obſcenity, Filthy talk.

Obſcure, Dark.

Obſcurity, Darkneſſe.

Obſecrate, To intreat; to beſeech.

Obſecration, A beſeeching.

Obſequy, A Funeral; a ſolemn burial.

Obſequious, Dutiful; diligent, ſerviceable.

Obſervance, Diligent heed, or attendance.

Obſervant, Dutifully watching, diligent.

Obſeſſe, To beſiege; or compaſſe about: A man is ſaid to be obſeſt, when an evill ſpirit followeth him, troubling him divers times, and ſeeking opportunity to enter into him. Subſt. *Obſeſſion.*

Obſignation, A ſigning.

Obſolete, Old, ſtale, grown out of uſe.

Obſtacle, A hinderance, let, or impediment.

Obſtinacy, Stiffeneſſe; ſtubbornneſſe, ſelf-will.

Obſtruction, A ſtopping, commonly in the body.

Obteſtation, A beſeeching.

Obtrectation, A ſlandering behind ones back.

Obtrude, To thruſt forth, to caſt upon one.

Obtuſe, Dull, blunt.

Obvention, Revenue, rents.

Obvious, Meeting in the way; as alſo eaſie, as often coming in ones way.

Occidental, Of or belonging to the Weſt.

Ocular, Belonging to the eye.

Occult, Hidden.

Occurre, To come in the way; to meet with one.

Occurrent, That which happeneth or cometh in the way.

Ocean, The univerſal main Sea, compaſſing the greater part of the earth.

Octanes, Eight dayes next after ſome principal feaſts of the year.

Octennial, That laſteth eight yeares, or that is done from eight years to eight years, or every eight year.

Ode, A Song.

Odious. Hateful.

Odium, Hatred, malice: a bad opinion.

Odour, A ſweet ſmell.

Odoriferous, Sweet ſmelling.

Oeconomy, The knowledge of well ordering matters belonging to houſhold.

Oeconomical, Of or belonging to houſhold.

Oecumenical, Univerſal; general.

Oedeme, A wateriſh ſwelling in the body, without pain, cauſed by ſome flegmatick or vaporous humour, and leaving a hollow dent or pit therein, if one preſſe it down with the finger.

Offenſive, Which offendeth.

Offertory, An oblation or offering.

Officious, Serviceable; willing to pleaſe.

Official, An Officer.

Officiate, To undergo, execute, or perform any thing that ought to be done.

Offuſcation, A dimming, or making dark.

Olibanum, The right frankin-

ſtankincenſe, which is a Gumme, growing in Arabia; whereof there are two kinds; the female or ſmaller frankincenſe, and the male, the greater, whiter, and ſtronger; of which *Virgil* ſpeaketh: *Eclog.* 8. *Burn Vervein fat, and ſtrong male frankincenſe.* It is hot and dry, good for perfumes to correct infectious ayr, and to be put in plaiſters for green wounds. The weight of two or three Wheat cornes ſwallowed down, doth help digeſtion, and maketh the breath ſweet. Where note, that the right *Olibanum*, or *Frankincenſe* will burne like a candle, and that which is connterfeit conſume away in ſmoak.

Oligarchy, A Common wealth where a few principal perſons govern all the reſt. Adject. *Oligarchical.*

Olympick games. Solemn games of running, riding, wreſtling, and other feats of activity, kept every fift year on a high hill in Greece, called Olympus. Hence *Olympiads*, taken for the ſpace of four years compleat; (anſwerable to the *luſtrum* of the Romans) which became the moſt ſolemn compultation of times in the world. The reward to thoſe that overcame in theſe tryals, was nothing but a Garland of Olive branches, leſt covetouſneſſe, rather then vertue, ſhould make men ſtrive for victory: which was the cauſe that *Tigranes* Son of *Artabanus*, ſerving in the huge army of King *Xerxes*, who then invaded Greece, ſaid to *Mardonius*, who had perſwaded the King to that enterprize; *Againſt what a people have you brought us to fight, that more eſteem honour then money?* Thinking it impoſſible to overcome ſuch Nations as were ſo affected.

Omen. A hauſening; a foregoing ſign, portending ſome future either evil or good.

Ominous, Hauſening; that which ſignifieth ſome good or bad luck to enſue.

Omiſſion, A letting ſlip; a leaving undone.

Omit, To forbear; to leave undone.

Omnipotency, Almightineſſe.

Omnipotent, Almighty.

Omniregency, The having all authority in ones own hands.

Onerate, To burden or overcharge.

Onſlaught, The ſame in Dutch with that which we call a ſtorm in Engliſh. See *Storm*.

Onyx, A precious ſtone found in the Mountains of Arabia, of the colour of a mans nail. Some write, that it is congealed of a juyce dropping from a tree called *Onycha*, which is the cauſe that it ſmelleth ſweet being caſt into the fire, as alſo that it is often found with divers pictures in it, being eaſily therein faſhioned, before the ſtone be throughly hardened.

Opacous, Dark and black.

Opall, A precious ſtone of divers colours, wherein appeareth the fiery ſhineing of the Carbuncle, the purple colour of the Amethyſt, and the green ſhew of the Emerald, very ſtrangely mixed together.

Operate, To work.

Operative, Which worketh, or hath power to work.

Ophthalmie, An inflammation of the outer skin of the eye, cauſed by hot fretting humours flowing thither.

Opiat. A cordial electuary.

Opinionate, Bent to his own opinion; ſelf-willed.

Opium, The juice of black Poppie, ſold dry by Apothecaries. It is ſometime uſed in Phyſick to make one ſleep, or to aſſwage exceſſive pain; but then it muſt be mixed with other things, and given with great diſcretion; for taken alone, it will caſt one into a deadly ſleep; being

being cold and dry in the fourth degree.

Oppilation, A ſtopping.

Opobalſamum. See Balm.

Opopanax, A ſap or liquor flowing in ſome hot countries out of a Plant called *Panax*. It is brought hither dry, being of a yellow colour on the outſide, and white within, if it be not over ſtale. It is good againſt cold ſhiverings of agues, and to be drunk with meat, of ſuch as are ſquat or bruiſed within.

Opportunely, Fitly, in due time.

Opponent, He which appoſeth, or asketh queſtions.

Oppoſe, To object; to ſet one thing againſt another.

Oppoſite, Contrary, or placed over againſt.

Oppoſition, A putting, ſetting, or ſtanding againſt.

Opprobrious, Reproachful, naughty, wicked.

Oppugne, To reſiſt, to fight againſt.

Optike, Belonging to the ſight.

Option, A wiſh.

Opulency, Great wealth, riches. Adj. *Opulent*.

Or, Gold, or golden colour.

Oracle, An anſwer or counſel given by God Among the Gentiles, theſe Oracles were but illuſions of the devil, who anſwered for the moſt part doubtfully in Idols, to queſtions or demands made unto him. There were two ſuch principall places of Oracles: One of *Ammon* or *Jupiter*, in Lybia, which was founded upon this occaſion. When *Bacchus* after his conqueſts in India, came into the hot burning countrey of Lybia, and wanted there water to relieve his Army, it is ſaid that he prayed to his father *Jupiter* to help him in that diſtreſſe; whereupon there appeared a Ram unto him, which ſtamping upon the ground with his foot, cauſed a fountain forthwith to ſpring in the place. *Bacchus* obtaining by this meanes his deſire, built a Tem-

a Temple there of exceeding huge greatneſſe, in the middle whereof, he erected an Idol to *Jupiter*, in the likeneſſe of a Ram; which Idol afterward gave Oracles, and was called the Oracle of *Ammon*; becauſe it was ſituated in a dry ſandy place; for *Ammos* in Greek ſignifieth Sand. The other Oracle was at Delphi, a City of Bæotia in Greece, where *Apollo* was ſaid to give anſwers. Adject. *Oracular*.

Oratory, A place to pray in.

Oratour, One that pleadeth cauſes: an eloquent ſpeaker.

Orbe, Any perfect round circle hollow in the midſt.

Orbicular, Round like an Orbe.

Orebal, A ſtone like Alſume, uſed ſometime by Dyers to raiſe a red colour.

Ordale, A kind of tryal ſometime practiſed in *England* in cauſes criminal, and was principally of three ſorts, *viz.* by fire, by hot water, and by cold water, whereof, as alſo of a fourth ſort, by duel, ſee more in Verſegan, and others.

Ordenance, A piece of Canon, A great Gun.

Ordinary, A Judge that hath Ordinary juriſdiction in Eccleſiaſtical cauſes.

Ordure, Dung, filth.

Orgal, The lees of Wine dryed, uſed by Dyers to make their cloth to drink in the colour throughly.

Organical, That which conſiſteth of divers ſubſtantial parts and members.

Organiſt, A player upon Organs.

Organ Ling, A kind of Ling brought out of the North Countries.

Orgies, Rude ceremonies inſtituted by the Poet *Orpheus*, to be kept every third year in the honour of *Bacchus*.

Orient, The Eaſt.

Orient

Orient Pearles, Gliſtring Pearles of great price.

Oriental, Of, or belonging to the Eaſt.

Orifice, The mouth of any thing, or the outward hole of a wound.

Original, The firſt beginning. The firſt of any thing.

Oringoes, Certain roots growing in ſome places, neer the Sea ſide. The Plant is called Sea holly, bearing prickly broad leaves, and round ſharp prickly heads, ſet about with ſmall sky coloured flowers. Theſe roots are very long and deep into the ground, of an aſhy colour in the outſide and full of joynts. They uſe, ſcraping of the outer rinde of theſe roots, and pulling out the pith, to preſerve them by boyling them with Sugar or Honey, and a little Cinamon and Ginger; which preſerved is very good for aged people, and ſuch as are conſumed in their body, to nouriſh them again.

Oriſons, Prayers.

Ornament, A garniſhing.

Ornature, A garniſhing, a ſetting forth.

Orniſie, To garniſh.

Orphan, He that wanteth father and mother; friendleſſe.

Orpment, A ſoft yellow kind of Arſenik, like unto Brimſtone: It is commonly taken for Rat-bane.

Orthodoxal, That which belongeth to a true and right faith, or Religion.

Orthography, The art of writing words truly; as *Son of man*, with an *O*: *Sun* that ſhineth, with the vowel *V*.

Orthographiſt, He that profeſſeth, or is skilfull in Orthography.

Oſanna, See *Hoſanna*.

Oſcitancy, Negligence, careleſneſſe.

Oſprey, A kind of ravenous Fowl, which hovereth over pooles to take Fiſh.

Oſtentation, Boaſting; vain cracking or vaunting. A proud ſetting forth to ſhew.

Oſtiary, An officer having authority to keep unworthy perſons out of the Church.

Oſtraciſme, A baniſhment among the Athenians for ten years, ſo called becauſe they uſed to write the names of the party ſo condemned, in Oyſter ſhelles. This puniſhment was chiefly uſed to abate the over great power of noble men.

Oval, A long round circle made like an egg; ſuch as pictures are ſometimes drawn in.

Overture, An opening, entrance, or way made unto; a motion or offer made.

Ouch, A broach, boſſe, or button of gold.

Outlary, The condition of him that is excluded and ſhut out of the protection of the King, and the ayd of the law; thence called an Out-law.

Oxgang, Thirteen acres of land.

Oxymel, A ſirrup made of Honey, Vineger, and water, good to cut and cleanſe groſſe flegmatick humours; ſometime there are boyled certain roots and ſeeds with it; and then it is called *Oxymel compoſitum*: ſometime it is made with Honey, Vineger, and the Sea Onion, and then it is named *Oxymel Scyllitieum*: which alſo is of two ſorts, to wit, ſimple and compound.

P

PAcal, A tree in India ſo called.

Pacification, An appeaſing or pacifying.

Pacificatory, Which appeaſeth or pacifieth.

Pact, A bargain; or Covenant.

Pædagogue, A Schoolmaſter.

Page, A written ſide of a leaf of paper.

Pagan, A Heathen; an Infidel.

Paganiſme, The belief of the Pagans.

Pageant, or *Pageantry*. A kind of mock-ſhew to deceive

deceive the people.

Paico, An herb in India, good againſt the grief of the ſtone in the Kidnies, which cometh of windineſſe or cold cauſes.

Painim, A Pagan, or Heathen.

Palate, The upper hollow part of the mouth, wherein lyeth the ſenſe of taſting, as in the tongue.

Paleſtrical. Of, or belonging to wraſtling. Alſo that which is done decently with comely geſture of the body.

Palfryl, A horſe; properly a horſe of ſome Princeſſe or great Lady.

Palinode, A recantation or denying of an opinion formerly maintained.

Pall, An Archiepiſcopall veſtment, coming over the ſhoulders, made of a ſheep-skin, (in memorial of him that ſought the ſtray ſheep, and having found the ſame, laid it upon his ſhoulders) wrought and embredered with croſſes, firſt laid upon St. *Peters* coffin, or ſhrine.

* *Palliard*, A Whooremonger.

* *Palliardiſe*, Whooredome.

Palliate, To cloke, to cover.

Palizado, Great poſtes ſet up in the entry to a Camp, or before the works of a gariſon, for a defence againſt great ſhot; or rather for a defence againſt thoſe that ſcale the gariſon.

Palme, The tree which beareth Dates, growing plentifully in the holy land. There are of theſe trees found alſo in ſome parts of Egypt, but they bear no fruit, or if they bear any it is unpleaſant. The branches of this tree, were wont to be carried as a token of victory, becauſe they are of that nature, that they will ſtil ſhoot upward, though oppreſſed with never ſo great weight, & the

leaves

leaves thereof never fall. Of this tree there is male and female; the male beareth onely bloſſomes and no fruit, but the female bears both. In old times, ſome people uſed to write with Paper, made of leaves of the Palme-tree.

Palmer, A poor Pilgrim, that viſiteth all holy places. The difference between him, and a Pilgrim ſome make to be this; The Pilgrim had ſome dwelling place, the Palmer had none: the Pilgrim travelled to ſome certain place, the Palmer to all, and not to any one; the Pilgrim might go at his own charge, the Palmer muſt profeſſe wilful poverty: the Pilgrim might give over his profeſſion, the Palmer muſt be conſtant untill he had obtained the Palme; that is, victory over his ghoſtly enemies, and life by death.

Palmiſter, He that telleth ones fortune by looking in his hand.

Palmiſtry, See Divination.

Palpable, That which may be felt with the fingers; manifeſt, notorious.

Palpitation, Panting, or beating of the heart.

Pamphlet, A little book.

Panado, Crums of bread and corans moiſtened and boyled with water.

Pandar, A baſe fellow that keepeth or attendeth upon Harlots.

Pandect, A book treating of all matters: alſo the Volume of the Civil Law called *Digeſts*, is ſo termed.

Panegyrical, That which is ſpoken flatteringly in praiſe of ſome great perſon: Alſo it ſignifieth, ſtately, honourable, magnificent, or a ſpeech made of many great matters together.

Panick, A ſudden fear, wherewith one is diſtraught and put beſide his wits, coming without any

any known cauſe.

Panther, A fierce wilde beaſt, having a ſweet ſmell, and a fair ſpotted skin, wherewith ſhe alloureth other beaſts to look on her; hiding her head leſt it ſhould make them afraid, and by this means, getteth her prey more eaſily. The male of this beaſt is the Libard. The Panthers (as is written) have on their ſhoulder a ſpot, which groweth and waineth like the Moon. This beaſt is ſo fearful of the Hyena, the Panther will not touch him, and it is ſaid, that if both their skins be hanged together, the hair of the Panthers skin will fall off.

Panym, A heathen, a gentile.

Papacy, The Popedome, the dignity and juriſdiction of the Pope.

Papal, Of or belonging to the Pope.

Parable, A ſimilitude or reſemblance made of a thing.

Paracelſian, A Phyſitian that followeth the method of *Paracelſus*, and his manner of curing, which was by exceeding ſtrong oyles and waters extracted out of the nature of things.

Paraclete, A comforter.

Paradiſe, A garden or pleaſant place.

Paradox, An opinion maintained contrary to the common allowed opinion, as if one affirm that the earth doth move round, and the heavens ſtand ſtill.

Paradoxical, Strange, againſt the common opinion.

Paragon, A beautifull piece, a lovely creature.

Paragraph, It properly ſignifieth any mark ſet in a margent, to note the different diſcourſes in a Book, or long Chapter, wherefore ſuch diviſions in writing, are commonly called Paragraphs.

Paralipomenon, Omitted, or not ſpoken of: There are

are two books in the old testament so called, (to wit, 1. and 2. of Chronicles,) because many worthy histories omitted in the books of Kings, are there related.

Parallels, Lines running of an equal distance from each other, which can never meet, though they be drawn infinitely in length, thus, ———

In Astronomy there are five such imagined lines, running circlewise about the round compasse of the heavens. The first is the Equinoctiall line just in the middle of the world between the two Poles. The second northward from the Equinoctiall, is the Tropick of *Cancer*, to which line the Sunne cometh about the twelfth day of June. The third (yet more northward) is the northern circle, within 23. degrees, and 50. minutes of the North-pole. The fourth line is the Tropick of *Capricorn*, declining Southward from the Equinoctial, as much as the Tropick of *Cancer* doth northward, and to this line the Sunne cometh about the twelfth of December. The fift and last line is the Southern circle, being as neer the South pole, as the Northern circle (before spoken of) is to the North pole.

Paralytick, Sick of the palsye.

Paralogisme, A deceitful syllogisme, a manner of arguing which seemeth true, when it is not: as in saying, *He that affirmeth* William *to be a living creature, saith true.*

He that affirmeth William *to be a Horse, affirmeth him to be a living creature.*

Paramount, The chief Lord of the fee.

Paramour, A Sweetheart, one dearly beloved.

Paranymph, He or she that is joyned with the bride or bridegroom, to see that all things might be well ordered at the keeping

keeping of a wedding.

Parapet, A wall, or the battlements of a wall, breſt-high, to defend from the enemies ſhot.

Paraphraſe, A free manner of tranſlation or interpretation, wherein a man doth not tye himſelf to expreſſe every word as it lyeth in the copy, but to explicate and adorn the matter more at large, and to abridge ſome things, yet ſtill keeping the ſenſe of the Author, any ſuch tranſlation is called a *Paraphraſtical* tranſlation. The Anthor of it called a Paraphraſt.

Paraſite, A flatterer, a trencher friend. One that is ſtill hanging one ſome rich man, and flatteringly feedeth his humour becauſe he would be partaker of his good cheer.

Parcity, Sparingneſſe, niggardlineſſe.

Parentheſis, Any word or ſentence, thruſt into an other ſentence, in ſuch ſort, that it may be left out in ſpeaking, and yet the ſenſe of the matter ſtill remain whole. Such word or ſentence is commonly marked with two half circles (thus.)

Parget, To plaiſter.

Pargetter, A Plaiſterer.

Paricide, One that hath killed his own Father or Mother. Among the ancient Romans if any committed ſo horrible a crime, he was ſewed alive in a leather bag, with a Cock, an Ape, and an Adder put to him, and as ſome write, a Dog, & ſo were thrown together into the river Tyber, where the miſerable Caytife muſt needs dye a lingring death, being deprived of the uſe of all elements, ſave only a little ayr, to draw his wretched life in torment the longer.

Parity, Equality, likeneſſe.

Parley, A talking together.

Parmaſan, The cheeſe ſo called, becauſe made at *Parma*.

Parole, By word of mouth;

mouth: Promiſe; as when a priſoner does engage his word to return again at ſuch a time, while he is ſaid to be upon his *Parole.*

Paroxyſme, The ſharp aſſault or fit of an ague.

Parſimony, Thriftineſſe, good husbandry.

Parſimonious, Thrifty, ſparing.

Partiality, Leaning more to one part, then to the other: Unindifferency.

Partible, That which may be parted.

Participate, To ſhare, or communicate with; to partake, or take part with.

Particularize, To draw or divide things in ſpeaking into certain particulars or ſmall parcels.

Partiſan, A weapon like a Halbard: A leading-ſtaffe.

Partition, Diviſion.

Paſchal, Of or belonging to the Feaſt of Eaſter.

Paſche, The feaſt of Eaſter.

Paſquil, A libellous pamphlet; a ſlanderous

Paſſant, Walking, paſſing along.

Paſſible, Which may ſuffer, or feel pain.

Paſſion, A ſuffering.

Paſſive, Suffering.

Paſſe-port, A ſafe conduct to paſſe; alſo in Law it is uſed for a Licence, from any one that hath authority, for the ſafe paſſage of any man from one place to another.

Paſtor, A Shepherd.

Paſtoral, Of or belonging to a Shepherd, or Eccleſiaſtical Paſtor.

Paternal, Fatherly; of or belonging to a father.

Pateſaction, A declaring, a diſcovering, or a making manifeſt.

Paternity, Fatherhood.

Paternity, The Lords Prayer.

Paſterer, A Paſtery-man, a maker of paſt-meats, or pies.

Pathetical, Paſſionate, or that which moveth paſſions in a man.

Patible, Paſſive, ſufferable.

Pathology, That part of Phyſick

Phyſick which treats of paſſions, cauſes, qualities, and differences of diſeaſes; it is called the Pathological part.

Patriarch, A great anceſtour, a great Biſhop or father.

Patrimony, Goods or lands left one by his father, or ſome other anceſtour. Adject. *Patrimonial.*

Patriot, A father or protector of the country or Common-wealth.

Patrone, A defender, a great friend that ſupporteth one.

Patronage, Defence.

Patronize, To defend.

Paucity, Fewneſſe.

Pavice, A great large ſheld that covereth the whole body.

Pavilion, A Tent for war.

Paunage, The feeding of ſwine in any forreſt, wood or other place with maſt.

Paynim, A Pagan.

Peccavi, I have offended.

Pectoral, Belonging to the breaſt, or which hangeth before the breaſt.

Pecuniary, Of or belonging to money.

Pedant, An ordinary ſchool-maſter, one given to inkhorn it, affecting ink-horn terms and phraſes. Adj. *Pedantick.*

Pedeſtal, The foot-ſtool, or lower part of a pillar.

Peers, Equalls; whence tryal by Peeres, *i.e.* by equals. Alſo, States of the Realm, whence the houſe of Lords in Parliament, we are wont otherwiſe to call the houſe of Peeres, whoſe ſtate, condition and dignity is termed Peerage; by which word is alſo underſtood, an impoſition for the maintenance of a Peer, *i.e.* a fortreſſe made againſt the force of the Sea, for the better ſecurity of ſhips, that lye at harbour in the haven.

Pellican, A bird that wanting food, feedeth her young ones (as is ſaid) with

with her own blood.

Pellmell, Confuſedly, running diſorderly together.

Penal, Of or belonging to pain or puniſhment.

Pendant, Hanging, downward.

Penetrable, Which may be pierced through.

Penetrate, To pierce thorow. Subſt. *Penetration*.

Penitential, Belonging to penance or repentance.

Penitentiary, One that impoſeth penance, and abſolveth the penitent.

Penitent, He that is heartily ſorry and repenteth.

Pennon, An enſign or banner born in war.

Penſion, A yearly fee or wages for ſome ſervice done.

Penſioner, A receiver of a Penſion, or ſtipend.

Penſive. Sad, heavy, Subſt. *Penſiveneſſe*.

Pentateuch, The five books of *Moſes*, to wit, *Geneſis*, *Exodus*, *Liviticus*, *Numbers*, and *Deuteronomy*.

Pentecoſt, The feaſt of Whitſontide, ſo called, becauſe it is fifty dayes (lacking but one,) after Eaſter. For Pentecoſt in Greek ſignifieth the fiftieth.

Penury, Want, poverty.

Penurious, Poor, in want.

Perambulation, A walking about, or through.

Perceptible, Which may be perceived.

Perch, A kind of fiſh. It ſignifieth alſo a rod or long pole uſed in meaſuring of land, being of 16 foot and a half in length, and in ſome places more.

Percullis, The name of an office of one of the Purſivants at armes.

Percuſſion, A ſtriking.

Perdition, Deſtruction.

Perdurable, Laſting, of long continuance.

Peregrination, A travelling into a ſtrange land.

Peregrine, Forraign, ſtrange, outlandiſh.

Peremptory, Reſolute, ſhort quick.

Perennity,

Perennity, Long continuance.

Perfidious, Treacherous, not to be truſted.

Perfidiouſneſſe, Treachery, diſloyalty.

Perforate, To bore through.

Perfunctory, Careleſly done.

Pericardium, The thin skin or film compaſſing and covering all the skull.

Perigeum, The neareſt diſtance of the Planets from the earth.

Period, The perfect end of a ſentence, marked commonly with a full point thus (.)

Peripateticks, Philoſophers of the ſect of *Ariſtotle*, ; ſo called, becauſe they walked in their readings and diſputations; for *Peripateo*, in Greek, ſignifieth to walk.

Periphraſis, A long ſpeaking, a ſpeaking of one word by many.

Periſcians, People dwelling ſo near either of the two Poles, that their ſhadowes go round about them like a wheel.

Perjury, A forſwearing.

Perluſtration, A beholding all about.

Permiſſion, Sufferance, leave.

Permutation, A changeing of one thing for another.

Pernicious, Deadly, dangerous.

Pernoctation, A lodging out all night.

Peroration, The concluſion of a long ſpeech or Oration.

Perpendicular, Directly, down right.

Perpetrate, To commit any unlawful thing.

Perpetuity, Everlaſtingneſſe,

Perplexity, Great doubtfulneſſe, intangledneſſe.

Perquiſits, Profits comeing to Lords of Mannors by caſualty, or uncertainly, as eſcheates, heriots, releaſes, ſtrayes, forfeitures.

Perſcribe, To write through, or to an end.

Perſeverance, Conſtancy, ſtedfaſtneſſe.

Perſiſt, To continue to the end.

Perſonal, In perſon, bodily preſent.

Perſonate, To repreſent the perſon of another.

Perſpective, A certain glaſſe, by looking through which, things far remote are diſcovered.

Perſpicacity, Quick ſight, nimble in ſight.

Perſpicuity, Clearneſſe, plainneſſe.

Perſpicuous, Clear, plain, manifeſt.

Perſpiration, The ſame that *Tranſpiration*.

Perſtringe, To wring hard, to touch a thing ſharply in ſpeaking or writing.

Perſwaſive, Which doth or may perſwade.

Perſwaſory, The ſame.

Pertinacy, Stubbornneſs, wilfulneſſe.

Pertinent, Fit, apt, proper.

Perturbe, To trouble.

Perturbation, A trouble, a great diſquietneſſe.

Perverſe, Froward, contrary.

Pervert, To corrupt or marre; to turn one from good to bad.

Pervious, Eaſie to be paſſed over, or through.

Peſtiferous, Mortal, deadly, poiſonous.

Peſtred, Filled up with lumber, troubled, incumbred.

Petard, or *Petar*. An engine (made like a bell or mortar) wherewith ſtrong gates are burſt open.

Peter-pence, otherwiſe called *Romeſcot*. A tribute ſometime payd to *Rome* out of *England*, viz. a peny for every houſe, payable at Lammas day, originally granted by the King in way of Almes, but afterwards, under heavy penalties preſcribed by law in default of payment, enjoyned on, and extorted from the ſubject.

Petition, A ſuit, a demand, a requeſt.

Petitory, Claiming, demanding, requiring.

Petrol, A ſubſtance ſtrained out of the naturall *Bitumen*,

Bitumen ſpoken of before. It is for the moſt part white, and ſometime black, and being once ſet on fire, can hardly be quenched.

Petty, Being placed before other words, it ſignifieth little.

Petty Sergeanty, A tenure of lands, holden of the King, by yielding to him, a Buckler, Arrow, Bow, or ſuch like ſervice.

Petulancy, Wanton ſaucineſſe malapert, boldneſſe. Adject. *Petulant.*

Phantaſme, A viſion or imagined appearance.

Phariſee, A ſect of Jews, profeſſing more holineſſe then the common ſort did. They wore on their foreheads little ſcrolls, wherein were written the ten commandements; and were called Phariſees, of the Hebrew word *Phares*, which ſignifieth to divide or ſeperate, becauſe by their feined devotion they ſeemed to ſeparate themſelves from the other people.

Pheere, A compānion, or copartner, coming (as I conceive) of the Saxon, *geraſa*, ſo ſignifying. Whence (probably) our word *Gaffer.*

Phœnix, The rareſt Bird in the world. It is written, that there was never any but one of this kind living at one time, and that only in Arabia; of the bigneſſe of an Eagle, of a purple colour, having a bright collar of gold about his neck, a goodly fair tail, and a tuft of feathers upon his head. He liveth above 600 yeares, and being old, buildeth him a neſt of Cinnamon and the twigs of Frankincenſe, which he filleth with ſpices, and then with the labouring of his wings in the Sun, ſetting it on fire, is there conſumed in it; out of whoſe Aſhes there groweth a Worm, and of the worm another Phenix.

Pheon, A term in Heraldry; It ſignifieth the head of a Dart.

Philology, Love of learning. Adject. *Philological.*

Philologer, or *Philologist*, A lover of learning.

Philosopher, A lover of wisdome. It is commonly used for a learned man of great knowledge in the nature of things.

Philosophy, The study of wisdome; a deep knowledge in the nature of things. There are three different kinds hereof, 1. *Rational* Philosophy, including Grammar, Logick and Rhetorick, 2. *Natural* Philosophy, teaching the nature of all things, and containing besides Arithmetick, Musick, Geometry, and Astronomy. 3. *Moral* Philosophy, which consisteth in the knowledge and practise of civility and good behaviour. Adj. *Philosophical.*

Philtre, An amorous potion; a drink to procure love.

Phlebotomy, Letting of blood. Physitians (as is written) learned this practise first of a beast called *Hyppopotamus*, living in the river Nilus; which being of a ravenous nature, and therefore often overcharged with much eating, is wont to seek in the banks, for some sharp stub of a Reed; upon which pricking his leg, he thereby easeth his full body, stoping the bleeding afterward with mud.

Phlegmon, A hot swelling of inflamed blood.

Phrase, A manner of speaking.

Phylactery, A scroll of parchment which the Pharisees wore on their foreheads having the ten commandements written in it.

Physiognomy, An art to judge of ones nature or conditions by his visage and form of his body.

Pythoniſſe, A woman possessed with a spirit, and thereby foretelling things to come.

Pia mater, The inmost skin which incloseth the brain round about.

Pickage,

Pickage, Money paid at Faires for breaking the ground to ſet up booths.

Piety, Godlineſſe.

Pigment, A painting.

Pignorative, Impledgeing, ingaging by ſuretiſhip, or with a pawn.

Pight, Set or placed.

Pillage, Booty, ſpoyl, prey.

Pine tree, A tall ſtrong tree not ſubject to worms or rottenneſſe, and therefore much uſed, where it groweth to make ſhips. The leaves of this tree are hard pointed, ſharp and narrow, continuing green all the year, and the ſhadow thereof will not ſuffer any plant to grow under it.

Pinipiniehi, A milky juyce drawn out of certain trees in India. It is ſomewhat thick and clammy, and with great vehemency purgeth cholerick humours.

Pinnas, A fruit growing in India, good for the ſtomach and heart.

Pioner, A labourer in an Army, uſed to caſt trenches, or undermine forts.

Pious, Godly, vertuous.

Pipe, A meaſure of half a Tun; that is, 126 Gallons.

Piepowders, A Court held in Faires for redreſſe of diſorders there committed.

Piramides. See *Pyramis*.

Pirate, A robber by Sea: Adject. *Piratical*.

Pirry, A drink made of Pearcs.

Piſtack. See Fiſticknuts.

Pitance, Whatſoever food is allowed to ſuch as feed at a common table, beyond their ordinary Commons.

Placable, Gentle, mild, that will ſoon be pacified.

Placability, Gentleneſſe, mildneſſe.

Placard, A licence to maintain unlawful games.

Plagiary, A book-thief, one that fathers other mens works upon himſelf; alſo a ſtealer of mens ſervants or children.

Plaintife, He that complaineth.

Planetary, Of or belonging to the Planets.

Plane tree, A tree wide ſpreading, with broad leaves, in times paſt greatly eſteemed in Italy, onely for the ſhadow thereof, in ſo much, that they often bedewed it with wine, to make it grow. The Romans were wont to banquet much under theſe trees.

Planet, A wandering Star moved onely in a ſphear by himſelf; there are ſeven ſuch Stars, to wit, the Sun, *Venus*, *Mercury*, the Moon, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*. They are called Planets of a Greek word ſignifying to wander or go aſtray, becauſe theſe Starres paſſe through the twelve ſigns, and are ſometimes wide diſtant, ſometimes near to each other.

Platoniſt, A follower of Plato's ſect.

Plaudite, A ſign of rejoycing; a clapping of the hands.

Plauſible, That which greatly pleaſeth or rejoyceth.

Plebeian, One of the common people.

Pleget, A linnen cloath dipped in any water to waſh, or lay to a ſore place.

Plenary, Full, whole entire.

Plenitude, Fulneſſe.

Plethorick, Fat, groſſe, corpulent.

Pleuriſie, A diſeaſe when the inward skin of the ribs in mans body, is inflamed with too much blood, flowing unnaturally to it. In this diſeaſe there is hardneſſe to fetch breath, a cough, a continual ague, and a pricking pain about the ribs.

Plable,

Pliable, and Pliant. Flexible, fit, or eaſie to be folded, bowed, or bent.

Plonkets, A kind of wollen cloth.

Plume, A Feather.

Plunder, Forceably and wrongfully to take away, ſpoyl, or make havock of another mans goods. It is alſo uſed ſubſtantively, for goods or things ſo gotten; (as of late times too familiarly.)

Plural, More then one.

Plurality, The being or having more then one.

Poeme, Any ſhort matter, wittingly contrived in verſe.

Poeſie, The writing of a Poet; a Poets work.

Poet, One that writeth well in verſe.

Poetaſter, A counterfeit Poet; a bad Poet.

Poetical, Like a Poet; belonging to a Poet.

Poetize, To write like a Poet.

Poetry, The ſame that Poeſie is.

Poiſe, Weight, heavineſſe.

Pole, The end of the axletree whereon the heavens do move, that part or point of the heavens, which never moveth. There are two ſuch Poles of the world; one called the North pole, viſible to us in the North, far above the earth: the other called the ſouth pole, far out of our ſight, being as much under the earth in the South, as the North pole is above it.

Polemical, Of or belonging to war, or fighting.

Poliſh, To make fair or bright.

Polite, Bright, trim, fine.

Political, Politick, or belonging to Policy.

Politicks, Books written touching the government of a City.

Politician, A Statesman.

Pollute, To defile.

Pollution, A defiling, an uncleanneſſe.

Polygamy, The having of

moe wives then one; often marriage.

Polype, A fiſh having many feet, and changing colour often: wherefore inconſtant perſons are ſometimes ſaid to be Polypes.

Polypodium, Okefern; a kind of herb like Ferne, growing much about the roots of oakes: The root of this herbe is uſed in Phyſick to purge melancholick, groſſe, and phlegmatick humours.

Pomatum, A drink made of Apples; alſo an oyntment.

Pomp, A great ſhew, a ſolemn train.

Pompous, Stately, very ſolemn.

Ponderous, Heavy, of great weight.

Pontage, Money paid toward the maintenance and repairing of bridges.

Pontificacy, Popedome.

Pontificial, Stately, honourable, Biſhop like.

Popular, In great favour with the common people.

Populous, Full of people.

Pores, Little holes in the skin, out of which ſweat droppeth, or vapors breath out of the body.

Porous, Full of pores.

Porphyrie, A kind of red marble.

Port, A haven, or haven town, ſometime a ſtately train or behaviour.

Portable, Which may eaſily be carried.

Portative, The ſame as *Portable*.

Portage, Carriage, tranſporting; alſo the cuſtom or poll paid for carriage.

Portend, To foreſhew, or ſignifie before hand.

Portent, A monſtrous thing which foreſheweth ſome great matter. Adj. *Portentous*.

Portculliſe, A falling gate to keep out enemies from a City, or keep them in.

Portgreve, A chief officer in certain Port townes.

Portraiture, An image, a picture.

Portſale, A ſelling at the haven.

Poſe, A rheume or humour

mour which falleth into the noſe, ſtopping the noſtrils and hindering the voice.

Poſition, A ſetting, or placing; ſometimes a ſentence propounded.

Poſitive, Expreſly ſet down and decreed.

Poſſeſſive, Pertaining to poſſeſſion.

Poſſeſſory, The ſame as *Poſſeſſive*.

Poſſibility, Power, ability.

Poſtſcript, That which is written in the end after another thing.

Poſterior, The later, the hinder part.

Poſtilion, A ſpeedy poſte or meſſenger.

Poſtulation, A demand, a requeſt.

Poſture, The ſetting or ſetling of the body in or before any action, as in fencing, or offering to diſcharge a piece.

Potable, Drinkable, or that may be Drunk.

Potation, A drinking.

Potent, Mighty, ſtrong, able. Subſt. *Potency*.

Potentate, A Prince, a great Ruler.

Potion, A Phyſicall drink.

Poundage, A Subſidy granted to the Kings Majeſty, of twelve pence in the pound, for all merchandiſe, brought hither, or carryed away by every merchant, denizen, or alien.

Pourcontrel, The ſame that *Polype* is.

Pourſuivant, A meſſenger of the King, ſent to apprehend a perſon accuſed, or ſuſpected of an offence.

Pourtray, To draw, delineate, paint, counterfeit.

Pourtraiture, Picture.

Practical, Of or belonging to practiſe.

Pragmatical, Practiſing, medling, or buſying himſelf in many matters.

Pravity, Lewdneſſe; naughtineſſe.

Preamble, A ſpeech, ſpoken before we enter into a diſcourſe, a flouriſh, or entrance into a matter.

Prebend, A portion of main-

maintenance, which every member or Canon of a Cathedral Church receiveth in the right of his place. Adject. *Prebendal.*

Prebendary, He which hath a Prebend, or yeerly maintenance, out of the lands of a Cathedrall Church, and is member of the same Church.

Præcaution, A taking care or heed before hand.

Precede, To go before.

Precedent, Going before. Subst. *Precedency.*

Precept, A commandement.

Precinct, The compasse, or circuit of a place.

Precipice, A steep downfall, a down-right pitch, or fall.

Precipitate, To throw down headlong. It is also the name of a corrasive pouder, commonly called, red Mercury, used by Chirurgians, to eat corrupted flesh.

Precontract, A former bargain, or contract.

Precursor, A forerunner, a foregoer. Adject. *Precursory.*

Prædatory, Of or belonging to robbing or spoyling.

Predestinate, To appoint before hand, what shall follow after.

Predestination, An appointment before hand what shall follow.

Predecessour, He that was in place or office before another.

Prædial, Consisting of, growing in, belonging unto, or arising off the ground.

Predicable, That which may be reported or spoken of. In Logick it signifieth certain generall words, or universalities; whereof there are five, to wit, *Genus*, *Species*, *Differentia*, *Proprium*, and *Accidens.*

Predicament, A term of Logick: It signifieth a different order in the nature of things, or certain general heads, to which they may be referred; and there are commonly reckoned

reckoned ten ſuch predicaments. The firſt called Subſtance, includeth all ſubſtances whatſoever, as the four Elements, and all other creatures. The ſecond named Quantity, containeth all quantities, as ten, twenty, a yard, a furlong, a mile. The third called Quality, hath under it all qualities, as wiſedome, art, fortitude, diligence, ſloth. The fourth named Relation, is properly of ſuch words, as depend mutually one upon another, as a husband and wife, a maſter and ſervant, a father and child. The other ſixe are, 5. Action or doing. 6. Paſſion or ſuffering. 7. Where: 8. When. 9. Situation or placing. 10. The Habit or outward covering of a thing.

Predicate, To tell abroad, to report. In Logick, it ſignifieth the latter part of a propoſition, as in ſaying, *Paul* is an Apoſtle: The word Apoſtle is called predicate, becauſe it is ſpoken or affirmed of the ſubject *Paul*.

Prediction, A foretelling.

Predominant, That ruleth or beareth ſway.

Præeminence, An eminency or excellency before or above others, a being in more honour then another.

Preface, That which is ſpoken or written before.

Præfect, A chief Magiſtrate, a Governour.

Præfigure. See *Prefigurate*.

Prefigurate, To foreſhew any thing by a figure.

Prefiguration, A foreſhewing by a figure.

Prefixe, To faſten before, or to appoint a time aforehand.

Prefract, Obſtinate, ſtubborn.

Pregnant, Quickwitted, that will ſoon conceive.

Pregnancy. Quick-wittedneſſe.

Prejudicate, To judge raſhly, without due tryall.

Pre-

Prejudication, A judging before hand.

Prejudice, A judgment given before due tryal, or a judgment formerly given of the ſame matter: ſometime it ſignifieth harm, or hindrance,

Prejudicial, Which judgeth before due time, ſometime hurtfull, or evill.

Prelate, A Biſhop, a great Clergy man. Adj. *Prelatical.*

Prelation, Preferment.

Premeditate, To think before hand.

Premeditation, A thinking, or muſing upon a thing aforehand.

Premiſe, To ſend before, to ſpeak before.

Premoniſh, To warn before.

Premonſtrate, To foreſhew, or tell before.

Premunire, A puniſhment wherein the offender loſeth all his goods for ever, and liberty during life.

Preoccupation, Prevention, taking before hand.

Preordain, To ordain before hand.

Preordinate, Ordained before.

Preponderate, To outweigh.

Prepoſterous, Diſorderly, untoward, contrary to due courſe.

Prepoſe, To prefer, to ſet before.

Prepuce, The foreskin of a mans yard, which the Hebrews uſed to cut off in circumciſion.

Preproperous, Over-haſty, raſh.

Prerogative, Priviledg or authority above other.

Preſage, A foretelling, or conjecture made of a thing before hand.

Presbytery, Prieſthood, Elderſhip: as alſo, the government of the Church by Presbyters and Elders, like as at Geneva, and in the Kirk of Scotland.

Preſcience, A knowing before hand.

Preſcript, A commandement or appointment by writing.

Preſcription, Poſſeſſion and uſe of a thing, time out of mind.

Preſentation, The Patrons nomination and recommendation of a Clerk to the Biſhop, to be put in poſſeſſion of a benefice.

Preſervative, Which preſerveth or defendeth from ſickneſſe.

Preſident, A chief Judge or Ruler.

Preſidiary, That is ordained for ayd to other.

Preſuppoſe, To admit, put the caſe that; imagine or conjecture before hand.

Preſſure, An oppreſſion.

Preſtigious, Deceitful; blinding the ſight.

Pretermiſſion, A letting paſſe, a leaving out.

Pretermit, To overpaſſe.

Preternatural, Beſides nature.

Pretext, A colourable excuſe, or pretence.

Pretor, A chief Judge, a great officer. Adj. *Pretorian.*

Prevalent, Prevailing, alſo a more worth.

Prevalency, An increaſing, or prevailing.

Prevarication, Deceit, falſe dealing: when he that ſeemeth to help a mans cauſe, doth craftily ſeek to hinder it.

Previous, That goeth before, or leadeth the way.

Pricker, A Huntſman on horſeback.

Pricket, A Fallow Deer two years old.

Pricking, The print of a Hares foot on the ground.

Prig, To filch, to ſteal.

Prime, The morning; ſometime the ſpring, ſometime the chief.

Primacy, Chief authority, or juriſdiction.

Primate, An Archbiſhop.

Primitive, The firſt, the moſt ancient.

Primogeniture, Elderſhip, or being the eldeſt, or firſt born.

Principality, The eſtate, or ſeat of a Soveraign Prince.

Prior, The head of a Priory, or Hoſpital.

Prioreſſe, The head of a Nunnery, or Hoſpital.

Priority,

Priority, The more excellent ſtate or dignity.

Priſtine, Old, ancient.

Privacy, Private or intimate familiarity.

Privation, A depriving, or taking away.

Privative, That depriveth, or bereaveth.

Probable, Which may be proved, likely.

Probation. A proof, a tryal.

Probatum, Proved, tryed.

Probe, A Surgions inſtrument, wherewith to ſearch a wound; for finding out the depth and danger of it.

Probity, Honeſty, goodneſſe.

Probleme, A dark ſentence, with a queſtion joyned unto it.

Proceſſion. A walking as in perambulation, and the like. Whence Rogation week, (the accuſtomed time of perambulations) is otherwiſe called Proceſſion-week, and Gang-week.

Proclamation, A proclaiming, or crying out.

Proclive, Inclining, or bent to a thing.

Proclivity, An inclination, a bending to.

Proconſul, A Deputy unto a Conſul, or one endued with a Conſuls authority.

Procraſtination, A delaying, a prolonging.

Procreate, To breed, to bring forth.

Procreation, A breeding, a bringing forth.

Proctor. See *Procurator*.

Procurator, A ſteward, he that taketh charge to overſee anothers buſineſſe.

Prodigality, Riot, waſtefull expence.

Prodigie, A rare thing ſeldome ſeen, which ſignifieth that ſome ſtrange matter ſhall after follow.

Prodigious, Strange, wonderful.

Prodition. A betraying.

Produce, To bring forth, to draw at length.

Production, A bringing forth.

Profane,

Profane, To put holy things to a common uſe.

Profanation, A putting of holy things to common uſes.

Proficient, One that hath well profited.

Profligate, To overthrow, to drive away.

Profundity, The depth of a thing. Adject. *Profound.*

Profuſe, Waſtful, laviſh in ſpending.

Progeny, A generation, an off-ſpring, a ſtock; or kindred.

Progenitor, An Anceſtor, a forefather.

Prognoſticate, To know or conjecture before hand.

Progreſſe, A going forward. Adject. *Progreſſive.*

Progreſſion, A going forward.

Proeme, A beginning of a matter; a preface before a book.

Prohibit, To forbid.

Prohibition, A forbidding. Adj. *Prohibitive*, and *Prohibitory.*

Project, A plot, or the contriving of any thing.

Prolix. Long, or large: tedious.

Prolixity, Length, or largeneſſe, tediouſneſſe.

Prolocutour, The firſt ſpeaker.

Prologue, A preface, a foreſpeech.

Prominent, Standing, or jutting out, or over.

Promiſcuous, Confuſed, mingled one with another.

Promiſſory, Pertaining to a promiſe.

Promontory, A hill lying out, like an elbow into the Sea.

Promote, To advance; to lift up.

Promoter, He which accuſeth another, for the breach of ſome law, and hath thereby part of the penalty for his pain.

Prompt, Ready, or quick; ſometime to tell one privily, to teach what he ſhould ſay.

Promptitude, Readineſſe.

Promulgate, To publiſh, to ſpeak abroad.

Promul-

Promulgation, A publiſhing of a Law or Decree.

Prolongation, A drawing out in length; a delay.

Pronuntiation, An utterance of ſpeech, a ſpeaking out.

Prone, Stooping downward; alſo bending or inclined to a thing.

Propagate, To ſpread abroad, inlarge, or multiply.

Propagation, An increaſing, or breeding.

Propenſe, Ready, apt, or given to a thing. Subſt. *Propenſity*.

Property, That right which a man hath in any thing, as ſole owner of it.

Prophetical, Of or belonging to a Prophet.

Propinquity, Neerneſſe, ſometime kindred.

Propitiation, An obtaining of pardon, or a ſacrifice to appeaſe Gods diſpleaſure.

Propitiatory, A table ſet on the Ark of the Old Teſtament; on either ſide whereof was a Cherubin of gold, with the wings ſpread over the *Propitiatory*, and their faces looking one toward another.

Propitious, Gentle, favourable, merciful.

Proportion, The conveniency of one thing with another.

Propoſe, To ſet forth, to offer, to appoint.

Propoſition, A ſhort ſentence, containing the ſumme of what we will ſpeak.

Proprietary, He that hath the fruits of a Benefice, to him and his heires or ſucceſſours.

Propriety, A property, quality, or nature.

Propulſe, To beat off, to put away by force.

Prorogue, To prolong; to delay, to continue.

Prorogation, A prolonging.

Proſcription, Baniſhment, or open ſale made of goods being forfeit.

Proſe,

Proſe, Any ſtyle which is not verſe, or meeter.

Proſecute, To follow; to purſue. Subſt. *Proſecution.*

Proſelyte, A ſtranger converted to our religion.

Proſodie, True pronouncing of words.

Proſopopeia, A figure in Rhetorick, by which the dead, abſent, or ſenſeleſſe, are ſuppoſed and made to ſpeak.

Proſpect, A large ſight, or a place where one may ſee far.

Proſtitute, To ſet to open ſale; to offer to every man for money.

Proſtrate, To fall down at ones feet.

Protection, Defence.

Proteſt, To affirm earneſtly.

Proteſtation, A declaration of ones mind.

Proteus, One that was wont to appear in divers ſhapes, as the Poets deſcribe him. Hence, a *Proteus*, taken for an ordinary turn-coat, one that ſhapeth his actions and opinions to the times.

Protervity, Frowardneſſe, waywardneſſe, ſawcineſſe.

Protomartyr, The firſt Martyr.

Protonotary, A chief Notary, Scribe, or Secretary.

Prototypon, The firſt copy or pattern of a thing.

Protract, To draw in length, to prolong.

Proverb, A common ſaying.

Providence, Fore ſight.

Provident, Heedful, wary.

Proviſo, A proviſion or condition made in any writing.

Provocative, Apt to provoke.

Provoſt, One in authority above others.

Proule, To go about in the night; to pilfer or ſteal ſmall things.

Prowe, The forepart of a ſhip.

Proweſſe, Strength, manhood, courage.

Proximity, Neerneſſe.

Proxie, A Proctors

warrant, or commiſſion from his Client, to manage his cauſe in his behalf.

Prudent, Diſcreet wiſe,

Prunellas, A fruit like ſmall Figs, reſtorative, and good for to comfort the heart.

Pſalmiſt, A maker, writer, or ſinger of Pſalmes.

Pſalmody, A ſinging of Pſalmes.

Pſaltery, A ſweet inſtrument like a Harp.

Pſeudo, Note, that words which begin with Pſeudo, ſignifie counterfeit, or falſe, as Pſeudomartyr, a falſe Martyr, or witneſſe: Pſeudopropher, a falſe prophet.

Ptiſane, A Phyſicall drink of Barley, and cold herbes ſod together.

Publican, He that hyreth the revenewes or common profits of the City at a certain Rent. This was an odious name among the Jews, becauſe they were commonly men of ill conſcience, which exerciſed that office.

Publick, Common, open, abroad.

Pucellage, Virginity, maidenhead.

Puffe, To blow, or fetch breath apace. Alſo a ſudden blaſt, or nimble waft of wind.

Puiſſance, Power, powerfulneſſe, force, might, ſtrength.

Pulcritude, Beauty, fairneſſe.

Pulpe, The fleſhy part of any thing.

Pulſe, A beating Artery; alſo peaſe, beans, lupines, and ſuch other Grain are ſo called.

Pulveriſated, Beaten to powder.

Punctilio, A little nice point; the ſmalleſt or ſlighteſt matter that may be.

Punctual, Not miſſing a haires breadth: which is ſhort, and direct to the purpoſe.

Pulleyn, Poultry.

Pullulate, To bud, or ſprout out.

Pupill, A ward, a young Scholler, one under age.

Purga-

Purgative, Which hath vertue to purge.

Purgatory, A place of purging. An imaginary place which Papists suppose to be in the middle betwixt heaven and hell; wherein men may seem to have a taste of both; of hell, in respect of their grievous torments; of heaven, in respect of their hopes of their felicity at the last, which makes them suffer quietly the pains inflicted on them: they say also that such as are therein may be eased of and redeemed from those pains by the works and prayers of the living.

Purifie, To clear, cleanse, purge.

Purification, A cleansing, purging: and more properly, the anniversary day of the blessed Virgin Mary her solemn purification, (according to the Law, Luke 11.22.&c.) and presenting of her first born, our blessed Saviour, to the Lord, in the temple of Jerusalem.

Purlue, A place neer joyning to a forrest, where it is lawful for the owner of the ground to hunt, if he can dispend forty shillings by the year of freeland.

Purport, A purpose, or meaning.

Purulent, Filthy, irksome, matter.

Purvey, To provide, whence *Purveyor*, for a provider; and *Purveyance*, for provision.

Pusillanimity, Littlenesse of courage, faint-heartednesse.

Pusillanimous, He that is of a low and weak spirit; childish and fearfull.

Pustule, A wheal, or bladder risen in the body.

Putrid, Rotten, corrupt.

Putrifaction, A rottennesse or corruption.

Putrifie, To be rotten or corrupted.

Puzled, To be at a losse; to be non-plust: to

be at a ſtand; not knowing what to do, having nothing at all to ſay.

Pygmies, Little people in India, not above a foot and a half long; their women bring forth children at five years, and at eight are accounted old. They have continual war with Cranes, who do often put them to the worſt.

Pyramides, See *Pyramis*.

Pyramis, A great building of ſtone, or other matter, broad beneath, but upward ſmall and ſharp, like a ſteeple. Hereof many in Egypt, which are of late very accurately deſcribed by Mr. *Greaves*, in a ſet diſcourſe or treatiſe publiſhed concerning the ſame.

Pyromancy. See Divination.

Python, A ſpirit which poſſeſſeth one; or a manpoſſeſſed with a ſpirit.

Pythoneſſe, A witch, or woman poſſeſſed with a ſpirit, and thereby foretelling things to come.

Q

Quackſalver, A pedling Surgeon, a Mountebank.

Quadrangle, A figure made with four corners. Adjective, *Quadrangular*.

Quadrant, Four ſquare, or the fourth part of a thing.

Quadrienniall, That laſteth four yeares; that is done from four years to four years, or every fourth year.

Qualifie, To appeaſe, pacifie; alſo to make or render apt or fit.

Qualme,

Qualme, Diſtemper, eſpecially in the ſtomach; whence to have a qualme come over the ſtomach, is to be ſuddenly ſurprized with ſome diſtemper there, whereby one is ready to be overcome.

Quadripartite, Divided into four parts.

Quadruplication, A fourfold doubling.

Quaint, Fine and ſtrange.

Quarentine, A terme in the Common Law, when a woman after the death of her husband remaineth fourty dayes in the chiefe Mannor place, within which time her dowery ſhall be aſſigned.

Quartan, The fourth, or returning every fourth day.

Quarter, The termes or conditions (of mercy) allowed to thoſe enemies that are taken and vanquiſhed in war; and which is uſually granted to an enemy by the Conquerours.

Quarry, A place or pit where ſtones are digged. Among hunters it ſignifieth a reward given to Hounds after they have hunted, or the Veniſon which is taken by hunting.

Quaviver, A Sea Dragon.

Quaternion, Four, or any thing divided by the number of four.

Queach, A thick buſhy plor.

Querimonious, Full of complaining.

Querpo, Without cloke or coat.

Querulous, Complaining.

Queſt, A ſearch or inquiry.

Queſtionable, Liable to queſtion.

Quiddity, A ſhort dark ſpeech, an intricate queſtion.

Quiddanet, A ſweet mixture thicker then a ſirrup, and not ſo thick nor ſtiffe as marmalade.

Quid pro quo, A term amongſt all Apothecaries, when inſtead of one thing they uſe another of the ſame nature.

Quinquennial, That laſteth five years, that is done from five years to five yeares, or every fifth year.

Quinteſſence, The firſt ſubſtance. That which remaineth in any thing after the corruptible Elements are taken from it.

Quippe, A quick check, a pretty taunt.

Quotidian, Daily.

R

RAbbine, A Maſter, a Lord, a great Doctor, a Teacher.

Racha, An Hebrew word of reproach, never ſpoken but in extreame anger.

Radiant, Bright ſhineing, gliſtering with beams.

Radiation, A gliſtering, a caſting of beams.

Radical, Of or belonging to the root, natural.

Radical moiſture. The naturall moiſture ſpread like a dew in all parts of the body; wherewith ſuch parts are nouriſhed; which moiſture being once waſted can never be reſtored.

Raindeer, A beaſt like a Hart, but having his head fuller of Antliers.

Rally, To gather ſcattered, or routed forces together, or to get them into a body again.

Rampant, A terme of Herauldry, when a beaſt is painted ramping upright with the forefeet.

Rank. See File.

Rancour, Hatred, malice.

Rampier, or Rampart. A trench or bulwark.

Rape, A violent raviſhing of a woman againſt her will. There is alſo a root like a Turnep ſo called. Sometime it ſignifieth a diviſion made in ſome ſhires;

ſhires; as the county of Suſſex is divided into ſixe Rapes, to wit, the Rape of Chicheſter, of Arundel, of Bramber, of Lewis, of Pevenſie, and of Haſtings.

Rapacity, A ravening, a violent catching.

Rapid, Sudden, ſwift, violent.

Rapidity, A ſnatching, a catching.

Rapine, Robbery, catching, extorſion.

Rapſody, A joyning of divers verſes together; alſo an improper collection, a confuſed heaping up many ſentences.

Rarifaction, A making of that thin, which is thick or cloſe joyned together.

Rarifie, To make thin, to pull a thing abroad.

Rarity, Fewneſſe, thinneſſe.

Raſure, A ſhaving away; alſo the raſing out of written things.

Ratiocination, Reaſoning, debating, or diſputing of matters.

Rational, Reaſonable. It ſignifieth alſo an ornament, which the high Prieſt of the Jewes wore on his breaſt, when he executed his function, being four ſquare of the length of a ſpan, made curiouſly of gold and twiſted ſilk of divers colours, wherein were ſet twelve precious ſtones in four ranks of gold, and in every ſtone graven one of the names of the twelve ſonnes of *Jacob*.

Raucity, Hoarſeneſſe.

Readjourn, To cite, or ſummon again, or to a new day.

Rebaptize, To baptize again. Subſt. *Rebaptization*.

Rebus, A name-device; or an expreſſion of a conceit, name, or other device by picture.

Reall, Which is in very deed. Subſt. *Reality*.

Reaſon, The chief, or maſter-beam in timber buildings.

Reaſſume, To take again.

Recant, To deny an opi-

nion formerly by himſelf maintained.

Recapitulate, To rehearſe briefly that which was ſpoken before.

Recapitulation, A brief rehearſall of that which hath been formerly ſpoken at large.

Receptacle, A place of receit, or any veſſel to receive a thing in.

Receſſe, A by-place, a going back or aſide.

Recidivation, A backſliding, or falling back again.

Reciprocal, That which returneth back, or hath reſpect to ſomething going before.

Reclaim, To win, to make gentle,

Reclamation, A contradiction, gainſaying, or crying out againſt.

Recluſe, Shut up.

Recogniſance, An acknowledgment. A band wherein a man before a lawfull Judge, acknowledgeth himſelf to owe a certain ſum of money to the King, if he fail in performance of a condition thereto joyned.

Recoil, To flye back.

Recollect, To gather again, to call his wits together.

Reconvention, A Civill Law term, ſignifying a contrary action brought by the defendant againſt the party agent.

Record, An authentical or uncontrollable teſtimony in writing.

Rectifie, To direct, to make ſtreight.

Rector, A Ruler, a Governour.

Rectory, A Parſonage.

Recreant, He that denyeth his own challenge, he that goeth from what he hath ſaid, or eateth his word.

Recreation, A refreſhing, reſtoring; an exerciſe for pleaſure.

Recrimination, The laying of a fault to his charge, that blameth others.

Recruit, A military term, ſignifying to ſupply or fill up a defective company o ſouldiers.

Recurre,

Recurre, To run back.

Recurſion, A running back.

Recuſant, He that refuſeth to do any thing.

Redargution, A reproving, or controlling; a ſharp check.

* *Rede*, Counſel or advice.

Redintegrate, To renew, or make whole again.

Redolent, Sweete in ſmell.

Redoubted, Greatly reverenced, moſt noble.

Redound, To abound, or overflow.

Redobbour, He that wittingly buyeth ſtollen cloth, and turneth it into ſome other faſhion.

Reduce, To bring back, to reſtore.

Reduction, A bringing back.

Redundant, Overflowing, ſuperfluouſly abounding.

Reedifie, To build again, to repair.

Reenter, To enter again.

Reentry, An entrance again.

Reeve, An old name of an officer in Lordſhips, much like to thoſe that we call Bayliffes now.

Refection, A refreſhing.

Refectory, A place to refreſh ones ſelf, or to take ones dyet in.

Refell, To diſprove, to prove falſe.

Reflect, To turn or caſt back again.

Reflection, A rebounding back; or turning back again.

Reflux, The flowing back of the Sea, or of a river.

Refocillation, Reviving, comforting again.

Reform, To amend, to correct.

Refractory, Stubborn; which will not bend.

Refrigerate, To cool.

Refuge, A place of ſuccour.

Refulgent, Shining bright.

Refund, To yield, and pay home again; to requite, and render.

Refute, To diſprove, to confound

confound by ſenſe and reaſon.

Refutation, A diſproving, a confuting.

Regal, Kingly; belonging to a King.

Regality, The eſtate or authority of a King.

Regardant, A term in Heraldry, when a beaſt is painted, looking backwards at one.

Regenerate, To bear again in birth, to renew.

Regeneration, A new birth.

Regent, A Prince, Ruler or Governour.

Regicide, King-killing, and he that murthereth a King.

Regiment, A government, or the place where one hath authority.

Regiſter, Writings of record kept for memory. Alſo he that keepeth ſuch writings in a ſpirituall Court.

Regiſtry, A Regiſters office, and the place where writings and records are kept.

Regratour, He that in a fair or market, buyeth any dead victuall whatſoever, and ſelleth the ſame again in any fair or market kept there, or within four miles thereof.

Regreſſe, A going back again.

Regreſſion, The ſame.

Regret, Grief, ſorrow, repentance.

Regular, Under rule, or living according to a ſet rule.

Regulate, To rule, order, govern, guide, ſquare, direct.

Reject, To caſt off, to deſpiſe.

Rejourn. See *Readjourn*.

Rejoynder, A ſecond anſwer made by the defendant, after his firſt anſwer hath been replyed unto.

Reinforce, To ſtrengthen again, or anew, to reſtore to former force or vigour.

Reiterate, To do again, to do a thing often.

Relapſe, A back ſlyde-ing.

Relate,

Relate, To tell, to declare.

Relation, A rehearſal or telling of a matter.

Relaxation, A releaſing, a refreſhing or ſetting at liberty.

Relay, A terme of hunting, when they ſet hounds in readineſſe, where they think a Deer will paſſe, and caſt them off after the other hounds are paſt by.

Releeſe, A payment which ſome Heires make (after the death of their Anceſtour,) to the Lord of whom their lands are holden.

Relegation, An exilement, or ſending away into baniſhment.

Relent, To wax ſoft, to yeeld.

Relevant, Relieving.

Relinquiſh, To leave off, to forſake.

Reliques, Things left or remaining. Moſt commonly it is taken for the bodies, or ſome part of the bodies, or ſomewhat which hath touch't the bodies of Saints now in heaven.

Reluctant, Striving againſt. Subſt. *Reluctancy*.

Remainder. A poſſibility in any, to enjoy lands, renements, or rents, after anothers eſtate is ended.

Remaund, To ſend for back again.

Remembrancer, One that putteth another in mind of any thing.

Remiſſe, Slack, negligent or careleſſe.

Remit, To ſend back; ſometime to releaſe or forgive.

Remonſtrance, An admonition, or narration, ſhewing, or giving, reaſons why ſuch or ſuch a thing is or ought to be done.

Remora, A little Fiſh which cleaving to the bottome of a ſhip, doth very ſtrangely ſtay the ſhip that ſhe cannot move. Hence *remora* taken generally, for any ſtop, or hinderance.

Remorſe, Doubtfulneſſe in conſcience, to do a thing;

thing: a ſtaggering in mind; ſometime pitifulneſſe or repentance of a bad thing done.

Semote, Far diſtant.

Remunerate, To reward.

Remuneration, A reward, a requital.

Rendevouz, The place appointed for the aſſembly for meeting of ſouldiers.

Renovate, To renew.

Renovation, A renewing

Reparation, Amendment.

Repaſt, Food.

Repeal, To call back again, to diſallow.

Repell, To thruſt back.

Repercuſſive, That which ſtriketh back again, or reboundeth back.

Repertory, A liſt, roll, index, inventory, regiſter.

Repetition, A new rehearſall.

Repletion. Filling up again, repleniſhing.

Replevine, A Warrant ſent from the Sheriffe or his Bayliffe; that a man ſhall have his cattell or a diſtreſſe taken from him, reſtored to him again; upon ſurety found to anſwer the party grieved, in the Law.

Replication, The anſwer made to the defendant, after the defendant hath anſwered.

Repoſe, To lay upon; ſometime to take reſt.

Repoſitory, A ſtorehouſe, a place to lay up things in.

Repoſſede, To poſſeſſe again. Subſt. *Repoſſeſſion*.

Reprehend, To reprove.

Reprehenſion, A reproving.

Repreſentation, Reſemblance, likeneſſe.

Repreſentative, That repreſenteth.

Repreſſe, To ſtay back, to keep down by force.

Repriſes, All payments and charges that iſſue yearly out of a Manor.

Reprive, To reſpite a priſoners execution for a time.

Reprobate, One paſt grace;

a wicked perſon, a caſt away.

Republick, A Commonwealth.

Repudiate, To refuſe; properly to put away ones Wife.

Repudiation, Divorce; a turning away ones Wife.

Repugne, To reſiſt.

Repugnancy, Diſagreement, contrariety.

Repugnant, Contrary or reſiſting.

Repullulate, To ſpring or bud out again.

Repute, To eſteem, to account.

Reputation, Eſtimation or account.

Requiem, Reſt; ceaſing from labour; alſo a hymne ſo called.

Rereward, The hindmoſt part of a battel.

Reſcouſe, A forcible delivery or ſetting at liberty of one that hath been arreſted.

Reſerved, To keeep by it ſelf, to keep for ſome purpoſe; alſo cloſe, ſecret, wary.

Reſervation, A keeping of ſome thing apart.

Reſent, To taſte fully, feel throughly, have a ſenſible apprehenſion of.

Reſentment, Senſible apprehenſion; remorſe.

Reſcind, To cancel, revoke, break, or make void.

Reſcript, A writing back, an anſwer given in writing.

Reſide, To alight, ſink down, or abide in a place.

Reſident, Abiding in a place.

Reſign, To give or yield up.

Reſignation, A yielding up of a thing to another.

Reſolve, To open, to weaken, to make looſe; ſometime to expound and declare.

Reſolute, Determinately bent to do any thing.

Reſpective, Aweful, which beareth great reſpect to one;

Reſpiration, A fetching of breath.

Reſplendent, Bright, clear, ſhining. Subſt. *Reſplendency*.

Reſpondent

Reſpondent, He that anſwereth.

Reſponſe, An anſwer.

Reſtauration, A repairing, a making again.

Reſty. Dull, heavy.

Reſtitution, A reſtoring back.

Reſtriction. A reſtraining, or holding back.

Reſult, To rebound, to leap back.

Reſume, To take again.

Reſurrection, A riſing again.

Reſuſcitation. A ſtirring up again.

Retail, To ſell in ſmall parcels; that which was formerly bought.

Retaliate, To requite like for like.

Retaliation, Requital; return of the like.

Retard, To hinder, let, ſtop, or ſtay.

Retchleſſe, Careleſſe, negligent. Subſt. *Retchleſneſſe*.

Retention, A keeping.

Retentive, Having power to bind, retain, or keep in or back.

Retinue, A train of ſervants, or followers.

Return, To return backward.

Retort, To throw, or ſhoot back again.

Retract, To call back again, to revoke.

Retractation, A calling back, a recanting, a denying of a thing before affirmed.

Retreat, A calling back of Souldiers from fight: a returning or going back.

Retribution, A reward, a recompence.

Retrive. A ſeeking again.

Retrograde. That which goeth backward. A planet is ſaid to be retrograde, when he goeth backward contrary to the courſe of the ſigns, as from *Taurus* to *Aries*, *&c.*

Retrogradation. A going backward.

Revels. Players and dancings, with other pleaſant deviſes, uſed ſometimes in the Kings Court, and elſewhere in great houſes.

Revenue,

Revenue, Yearly rent receiued for lands or tenements.

Reverberation. A beating back again.

Reverſe, To diſannull, repeal, or make void, and in Cyns, and in ſuch like things, the back-ſide, or part, thereof.

Reverſed, A term in Heraldry when a mans arms is given him, turned the lower part upward.

Reverſion, A returning or coming back; alſo a remainder.

Revert, To return.

Review, The ſame that *Reviſe*.

Reviſe, To peruſe, to look over again.

Revive, To recover life, to live again.

Reunite, To joyn together again.

Revocable. Which may be called back again.

Revocation. A calling back again.

Revoke. To call back.

Revolt. To forſake ones captain or company, and go to another.

Revolve. To toſſe up and down in ones minde: to muſe or think much of a matter.

Revolution. A turning or winding about, eſpecially in the courſe of time.

Revulſion. A ſudden turning back, or ſnatch of a thing a contrary way.

Rhetorick. The art of eloquent ſpeaking. Adj. Rhetoricall.

Rheubarb. See Rubard.

Ribauldry. Roguery, ruffiniſme, whoring, bawdy and obſcene talke.

Ridiculous. Worthy to be laughed at: fooliſh, without wit.

Rigid. Stiffe, hard, ſtubborn.

Rigor. Hardneſs, ſtiffeneſs, extream dealing.

Rigorous. Hard, cruell, unmercifull.

Rime. A miſt or foggie dew.

Ring-walk, A round walk made by Hunters.

Rinocere, A grert beaſt, having a horn in his noſe, bending upward, which he whetteth often againſt rocks,

rocks, to fight therewith against the Elephant.

Riot, In the law it signifieth when three or moe persons, being assembled to commit forcibly an unlawful act, do accordingly execute the same.

Rite, A ceremony, a custome.

Ritual, A book of rites and ceremonies.

Rivall, One that sueth for the same thing with another.

Robustious, Strong.

Rogation-week. The week next but one before Whitson-week, so termed, because of the especiall devotion of prayer and fasting then enjoyned by the Church to all men for a preparative to their full remembrance of Christs ascension, and the descending of the Holy Ghost in the forme of cloven tongues shortly after.

Romance, Fabulous books, as *Amadis de Gaule*, and the like; so called, because written in that tongue, which was corrupted out of the Latine, or Roman; which we now call *French*.

Roode, In land it signifieth a quarter of an acre. It is sometime taken for the picture of our Saviour upon the Crosse. Hence, Holy Crosse-day, otherwise called Holy Rood-day. Hence also the loft or place in a Church where the Crucifix stood, called the Rood-loft.

Rosary, Our Ladies Psalter, a Breviary, or short Prayer-book.

Rotundity, Roundnesse.

Rougecrosse, The name of an office of one of the Pursevants at armes.

Rougedragon, The same as *Rougecrosse*.

Round head, A nickname of late invented, and cast upon such as have taken part with the two Houses of Parliament against the King.

Roundelay, A shepherds song.

* *Roune*, To tell in the ear,

ear, to whiſper, or ſpeak ſoftly.

Rout, A diſorderly aſſembly of three or moe perſons moving forward to commit by force an unlawful act. It ſignifieth alſo a herd or great company of wolves together.

Royaliſt, One that ſtands for the King.

Royalties, Rights of the King.

Rubarb, A coſtly root much uſed in Phyſick to purge choler, and is brought hither out of Barbary. Being toaſted and dryed, it is then good againſt the bloody fluxe, and all manner of lasks; if it be ſo drunk with ſome binding liquor, as the juyce of Plantain, red Wine, and ſuch like.

Rubrick, An order or rule written.

Rubricated, Marked with red; or written in red letters.

Rudiments, The firſt grounds or principles of an art or any knowledge.

Ruine, Utter overthrow, deſtruction.

Ruminate, To chew over again as beaſts do, that chew the cud: wherefore it is often taken for to ſtudy and think much of a matter.

Running of the reines, A diſeaſe when by reaſon of weakneſſe, ſeed paſſeth often from one againſt his will.

Ruption, A breaking.

Rupture, A breaking.

Rural, Of or belonging to the countrey.

Ruſtical, Countrey-like, homely, rude.

Ruſticity, Rudeneſſe; clowniſh behaviour.

S

Sabaoth, Hoſts or armies of men.

Sable, In armory it ſignifieth black. It is alſo a rich Fur of a beaſt ſo called, which beaſt is made like a polecat, of colour between black, & brown, and breedeth in *Ruſſia*, but moſt in *Tartaria*.

Sabbath, A day of reſt.

Sacerdotal, Prieſtly.

Saciety, Fulneſſe.

Sacrament, A myſtical ceremony inſtituted by our Saviour. Adj. *Sacramental*.

Sacred, Holy.

Sacriledge, The robbing of a Church; the ſtealing of holy things, or abuſing of Sacraments or holy myſteries.

Sacrilegious, Very wicked and abominable.

Saducee, An Heretical ſect among the Jewes, which denyed the reſurrection: they called themſelves Sadducees, of the Hebrew word *Tſedek*: Which ſignifieth Juſtice, becauſe they took themſelves to live more uprightly, and juſter then other men.

Safeconduct, A ſecurity and protection given by a Prince or any other perſon in authority, for a mans ſafe coming or going to or from a place.

Sagacity, Quickneſſe of underſtanding; wittineſs. Adject. *Sagacious*.

Sage, Grave, wiſe, diſcreet.

Sagapenum, The ſap or Gum of a plant growing in Media, of a yellowiſh colour without, and white within. It is hot and dry, of a ſtrong ſmell like garlick, and is uſed in Phyſick againſt divers cold diſeaſes.

Sagination, Fatting, pampering, cramming.

Saint Anthonies fire, A diſeaſe riſing of hot cholerick blood, which beginning firſt with a bliſter, groweth after to a ſore, or ſcab like a tetter.

Salacity, The luſtfull inſtinct to leachery.

Salamander, A little beaſt like a liſard, with four feet and a ſhort tail, having divers ſpots in the body thereof. It is of a byting venemous nature, and (as ſome affirm) will abide in the fire without harm, and at laſt put it clear out.

Sages, Wages, or hyre.

Salgemma, A clear kind of

of ſalt like Chryſtal, uſed ſometime in Phyſick, and is found plentifully in *Hungaria*.

Saliant, A term in Heraldry, when a beaſt ſeemeth rampant, but lifteth not the fore pawes ſo high, as the rampant doth.

Salubrity, Healthfulneſſe.

Salutiferous, That bringeth health, wholſome.

Sally, To go, iſſue forth, or break out upon.

Sanctifie, To make holy.

Sanctification, A making holy.

Sanctimony, Holineſſe.

Sanctity, The ſame.

Sanction, An ordinance, law, decree, principally that with a penalty againſt the violaters of it.

Sanctuary, A place whither offenders, or indebted perſons may flye for ſuccour, from being puniſhed or arreſted.

Sanctum Sanctorum, The holieſt place of the Jewes temple, where the Ark was kept, and whither none entred but the high Prieſt every year.

Sandal, An ancient kind of ſhooe.

Sanders, A precious wood brought out of India, whereof there are three kinds, to wit, red, yellow, and white Sanders. They are all of a cooling nature, eſpecially the red, which is often uſed in Phyſick, againſt hot diſeaſes.

Sanglier, A wild Boar five years old.

Sanguinary, Bloody, cruel, bloud-thirſty.

Sanguine, In Heraldry it ſignifieth a murrey colour; but commonly it ſignifieth a complexion moſt inclining toward blood.

Sanguinolent, Bloody.

Sanity, Health.

Saphire, A precious ſtone brought out of Eaſt India; of a clear ſky colour, and the beſt ſort of them hath as it were clouds therein, inclining to a certain redneſſe. This ſtone is

ſaid to be of a cold nature.

Sapience, Wiſdome, knowledge.

Sarcaparillia, A plant of India, the root whereof is often uſed in dyet drinks, againſt the French and other diſeaſes.

Sarcaſme, A bitter jeſt.

Sarcocolla, A Gum brought out of Perſia, which is red, and bitter in taſte. It is of a healing nature, and therefore often uſed to cloſe up wounds, and fill corrupted ulcers with new fleſh. For which cauſe it is named in Greek *Sarcocolla*, which ſignifieth a glewer or healer up of the fleſh.

Saſſafras, A tree of great vertue, which groweth in the Florida of the Weſt Indies; the rinde hereof hath a ſweet ſmell like Cinnamon. It comforteth the liver, and ſtomach, and openeth obſtructions of the inward parts, being hot and dry in the ſecond degree. The beſt of the Tree is the root, next the boughes, then the body, but the principal goodneſſe of all reſteth in the rindes.

Satan, An enemy.

Satiate, To fill.

Satiety, Fulneſſe.

Satisfactory, Which giveth ſatisfaction.

Saturity, Fulneſſe.

Saturnian, Old, long ago; as thoſe are called *Saturnian times*, which the Poets call the firſt or golden age.

Saturnine, Of the nature of Saturn, i. e. ſtern, ſad, melancholick.

Satyr, A ſtrange monſter in India, having the body of a man all hairy, with legs and feet like a Goat; which monſters the ancient Poets were wont to call gods of the woods. It ſignifieth alſo a ſharp biting kind of verſe, wherein mens vices were laid open.

Satyrical, Sharp or biting, as Satyrs were commonly written.

Savine, A little low tree, bearing

bearing leaves almoſt like Tamariſk, and of a hot ſcowring nature.

Saults, Jumps, leaps.

Saunce, Without.

Sawe, An old ſaying.

Saxifrage, An herb bearing ſeed like Parſley ſeed, but more hot and biting, which ſeed or the root being boyled in wine and drunken, breaketh the ſtone of the kidneyes and bladder.

Scale, To aſcend walls by or with a ladder.

Scaleable, That may be ſcaled with a ladder.

Scalp, The hair skin of the head.

Scammony, The juyce of the root of an herbe, brought hither dry out of Aſia, and Myſia. It is a violent purger of choler, and dangerous to take inward, unleſſe it be well prepared. See *Diagridium*.

Scandal, An offence, or that which cauſeth one to fall, ſtumble, or take offence.

Scandalize, To offend by evil example, or give one occaſion to be offended.

Scarifie, To ſcrape, cut, launce, or open a ſore.

Scarification, A ſcraping, or cutting.

* *Scath*, Damage, harm, hurt.

Scedule, A little roll, or written bill.

Scene, A play, a Comedy, a Tragedy, or the diviſion of a play into certain parts. In old time it ſignified a place covered with boughes, or the room where the players made them ready.

Sceptick, One that is ever ſeeking, and never finds, like our new upſtart ſect of Seekers.

Scheme, A figure in ſpeaking.

Shiſme, Diviſion or ſtrife in matters of religion.

Schiſmatical, Divided in fellowſhip from the other part, erroneous.

Schiſmatick, One divided from the unity of the Church.

Scholiaſt, A brief expoſitor on the Text.

Scholaſtical, Learned, belonging to Schollers.

Sciatica, A gout in the hip, cauſed by groſſe and flegmatick humours, gathered in the hollowneſſe of the joynt thereof.

Science, Knowledge.

Sciomancy, Divination by ſhadowes.

Scolopendra, A fiſh that feeling himſelf taken with a hook, caſteth out his bowells, untill he hath unlooſed the hook, and then ſwalloweth them up again.

Scope, The end or mark that one aymeth at.

Scorbutical, Of or belonging to the diſeaſe called the *Scurvie*.

Scorpion, A venemous worm with ſeven feet, bearing his ſting in his tail; with which he ſtriketh miſchievouſly. They are of divers colours, and the female is the greater, having withall a ſharper ſting then the male. They may be killed with faſting ſpittle of a ſound man. There are alſo great Scorpions with wings, which are carried in ſome hot countries with the winde from one place to another.

Scot, A tribute, tax, or impoſt, whereof whoſoever is excuſed, is ſaid to be or go *Scot-free*; alſo, a ſhare, or contribution, as when divers meet at a common dinner: from whence, as ſome conceive, the word *Scot-free*, firſt came.

Scout, One ſent out to eſpy and bring tydings of the enemies purpoſe, or of any danger likely to happen.

Scribe, A writer, a Clerk, a publick notary.

Scruple, Doubt, difficulty. In Phyſick it ſignifieth a ſmall weight of twenty wheat corns; the third part of a dram.

Scrupuloſity, Doubtfulneſſe, difficulty.

Scrupulous, Doubtfull, fearful, one that caſteth many doubts.

Scrutinie, Search, enquiry.

Scull, A great compan

of fish swimming together.

Sculpture, A carving, a graving.

Scurril, Scoffing, beastly, dishoneſt filthy.

Scurrility, Saucy scoffing, ribauldry.

Scurrilous, The same that *Scurril* is.

Scut, The tail of a Hare or Cony.

Sea-Calfe, Great fishes that bellow like Oxen, and have their bodies covered with hair. They breed like beasts on the land, and sleep there often in the night.

Sealamprey, A fish called by some *Remora*, which stayeth a ship under a sayl.

Sebestens, Little plums brought out of Italy, of a blewish colour and sweet in taste. They are cold and moist in operation, and are often used by Physitians in hot agues, and inward inflammations of the body.

Secession, A going aside, a separating ones self from another.

Seclude, To shut apart, to shut out.

Seclusion, A shutting apart. Adject. *Seclusive*.

Sect, A particular opinion of some few.

Sectary, One that followeth private opinions in religion.

Section, A division or cutting off.

Secular, Worldly, or belonging to the world.

Secundine, The after birth, the skin, wherein a childe is wrapped in his mothers womb.

Secure, Careleſſe, voyd of fear.

Security, Assurance from fear or danger.

Sedentary, Much or ever sitting.

Sediment, The dregs of any liquor which sinketh to the bottome.

Seduce, To deceive, to mislead.

Sedulity, Diligence, carefulneſſe. Adject. *Sedulous*.

See. A Seat; whence the Bishops seat, and by translation, the Bishop-

rick called his *See.*

Segregate, To divide, to ſever.

Seigniory, Dominion; Lordſhip, Sovereignty.

Sijant, A term in Herauldry, when a beaſt is painted ſitting upright.

Select, To chooſe, to pick out.

Selfiſhneſſe, Self-love, regard chiefly to a mans own ſelf.

Semblable, Like.

Semblance, A ſhew, a colour.

Semblant, Like.

Semicircle, Half a circle.

Seminal, Of or belonging to ſeed.

Seminary, A ſeede plot.

Semitary, A crooked ſword; a faulcheon.

Sempiternal, Everlaſting.

Semy, In compoſition, the half.

Sena, A little plant growing in Italy and other hot countreyes, but the beſt is brought from Alexandria. It is hot and dry, and the leaves thereof are often boyled in Phyſick, to purge the body of melancholick groſſe humors, and to cleanſe the blood; but there muſt be Anniſeed, Cinnamon or Ginger added to it, for that otherwiſe it will provoke windineſſe, and gripings in the belly.

Senate, The Counſell houſe, where the Magiſtrates of a City aſſemble themſelves.

Senatour, An Alderman, or grave Magiſtrate of a City.

Senior, The Elder.

Seniority, Elderſhip.

Senſible, That may be felt or perceived; ſometime witty or of good conceit.

Senſitive, Senſible, feeling, that hath ſenſe.

Senſuall, That pleaſeth the ſenſes, wanton, given to pleaſe the fleſh.

Senſuality, Bodily pleaſure; wanton delight.

Sentinel, A man ſtanding in ſome convenient place to deſcry what company

cometh

cometh neer an army or town of war.

Sententious, Full of sentences, or wise speeches.

Septentrional, Of, or belonging to the North.

Septennial, That lasteth seven years, that is done from seven years to seven years, or every seventh year.

Septuagint, Seventy learned men which translated the Old Testament out of Hebrew into Greek.

Sepulchral, Of or belonging to a sepulchre, grave, or tomb.

Sepulture, Burial.

Sequel, That which followeth, the matter following.

Sequester, To divide, to withdraw. To put by it self.

Sequestration, A putting apart; a placing in several by it self.

Sequestrator, One into whose hands any thing is sequestred. A name which few have been so happy of late dayes, as not to understand by sad experience in this Kingdom.

Serain, A foggy mist or dampish vapour falling in Italy about sun set, at which time it is unwholesome to be abroad, especially bare headed.

Seraphicall. Inflamed with divine love like a Seraphin.

Seraphin, The highest order of Angels. See *Hierarchy*.

Serennity, Fair and clear weather.

Sergreant, A term applyed in Heraldry only to the Griffine which is so called.

Serious, Earnest, weighty, of great importance.

Sermocination, Talk, communication.

Serosity, The thinner part of bloud floting on it like whey.

Serpentine, Of the nature of a Serpent.

Servile, Base, slavish, belonging to a bondman or servant.

Servility, Bondage; base estate.

Servitude, Bondage.

Sessions, A sitting of Judges.

Sethim,

Sethim, A kind of tree like a white Thorn, the timber whereof never rotteth. Of this tree was made the holy Ark of the Old Teſtament.

Severance, A partition, or putting aſunder.

Severe, Juſt, grave, hard.

Severity, Gravity, great conſtancy in miniſtring juſtice.

Sewel, A paper, clout, or any thing hanged up to keep a Deer from entring into a place.

Sewer, He that goeth before the meat of a Prince or great perſonage, to place it on the table; alſo a water-courſe, and one that hath authority to overlook water courſes.

Sexennial, That laſteth ſix years, that is done from ſix years to ſix years, or every ſixt year.

Shamoiſe, A wild Goat keeping the mountains.

Shanks, The skin of the ſhank of a kind of Kid.

Shingles, A diſeaſe about the breaſt, belly, or back, wherein the place affected looketh red, increaſing circlewiſe more and more. It is chiefly cured with Cats bloud; or if it go round the body, it killeth.

Shrew, A kind of field Mouſe, which if he go over a beaſts back, will make him lame in the chine; and if he bite, the beaſt ſwelleth to the heart and dyeth.

Shrine, A Tomb or place where the body of ſome Saint is buried or remaineth.

Siatica. See Sciatica before.

* *Sibbe*, One of kin.

Sibyll, A woman inſpired with a ſpirit of propheſie; ſo called of the Greek words *Sios*, which ſignifieth God, and *Boule*, which ſignifieth counſel, becauſe ſuch women had knowledge (as was ſaid) of the counſel of God. There were ten *Sibyls* famous above the reſt. The firſt was *Sibylla* of Perſia, the ſecond of Lybia, the third

third of the City Delphos in Greece, the fourth of Cuma, a City in Æolis, the fift of Erythræa, a city of Asia, the sixt of the Isle, Samos; the seventh of Cumæ, a City of Campania in Italy. This *Sibylla* of Cumæ, (as it is written) came on a time to *Tarquine* King of Rome, in the habit of a strange old woman, offering to sell him nine books, full (as she said) of divine oracles, for which she demanded three hundred crowns of gold; the King not much regarding, and beside, thinking them too dear at that price, she burned three of them before his face, and then asked if he would have the other sixe, for which she demanded no lesse then she had done at first for the nine. Hereat the King deriding her, and thinking her half mad, she burned three more of them, and told him that he should give her the same price for those three that were left. The King much wondering at the womans constant earnestnesse, and therefore thinking the books contained no common matter, commanded three hundred crownes to be given her for them, which she receiving, presently vanished out of sight. These bocks were after kept by the Romans very carefully, who in great matters of doubt, alwayes had recourse to them, as to an assured oracle. The eighth *Sibyll* was called *Sibylla* of Helespontus in Greece; the ninth was of Phrygia; the tenth and last of Tybur, a City neer Rome in Italy. All these *Sibylls* prophesied of the incarnation of our Saviour Christ.

Sicle, In coyn it signifieth four sterling groates of eight to an ounce; in weight it is halfe an ounce.

Sidelayes, Dogs laid in the way to be let slip at a Deer, as he passeth by.

Signal, Notable, remarkable, famous; also a sign,

ſign, token, mark.

Signature, A ſigning, ſubſcribing, or ſign manual.

Signet, A ſeal.

Significative, Which expreſſeth a matter plainly.

Signiory. See *Seigniory*.

Silence, Holding ones peace.

Similar, Thoſe parts of the body ſo called by Phyſicians, that are all of one ſubſtance and compoſition; as, the nerves, and the like. *Diſſimilar*, that are not ſo, as a muſcle, a finger, and the like.

Similitude, A likeneſſe.

Simoniſt, One guilty of the ſin of *Simony*.

Simony, The ſelling of ſpiritual things for mony. This name firſt was derived from one *Simon* a ſorcerer of Samaria, who offered money to the Apoſtles, that he might have power to give the Holy Ghoſt unto any that he ſhould lay his hands on; for which cauſe he was ſharply reproved by Saint *Peter*.

Simpliſt, A herbaliſt, one that profeſſeth skill in the nature of ſimples, of plants, of drugs.

Simulachre, A picture or image.

Simulation, diſſembling.

Sincere, Upright, plain, without diſſimulation.

Sindon. Fine linnen cloth.

Single, The tail of a Stag, or other Deer.

Singularity. Private opinion, a deſire to be odde from other men.

Siniſter, Unhappy, naughty, lewd, harmful.

Sinoper, A kind of red ſtone which ſome call rudle.

Siringe, A Squirt.

Syren, A Mer-mayd: Poets fein there were three Mer-mayds or *Syrens*, in the upper part like maidens, and in the lower part fiſhes; which dwelling in the Sea of Sicily, would allure Saylers to them, and afterward deſtroy

ſtroy them; being firſt brought aſleep with hearkening to their ſweet ſinging. Their names were *Parthenope*, *Lygia*, and *Leucaſia*; wherefore ſometime alluring women are ſaid to be *Syrens*.

Site, The ſetting or ſtanding of a place.

Situation, The ſame that *Site* is.

Skeleton, A carcaſſe, whereof nothing is left, but the bones. An anatomy.

Skinck, To fill or pour out drink.

Skincker, A filler or pourer out of drink.

Sleeveleſſe, Vain, idle, or nothing to the purpoſe.

Slighting, The demoliſhing of fortifications, and making them uſeleſſe and unſerviceable.

Slot, The view or print of a Stags foot in the ground.

Slowth, A herd or company of wild Boares together.

Sluſe, A frame or device to keep water in any ground, or let it out.

Smaradge, A precious ſtone called an Emrauld; See *Emerald*.

* *Snugly*, Safely, and cloſely.

Socage, An ancient tenure of land, by doing ſome inferiour ſervice of husbandry to the Lord of the fee.

Sociable, Kind, loving, one that will keep company, or is courteous in company.

Society. Fellowſhip.

Sodomite, One guilty of that filthy ſin of Sodom, mentioned Gen. 19. 5. thence called *Sodomy*.

Solace, To comfort, cheriſh. It is uſed alſo ſubſtantively, for Comfort.

Solar, The upper roof of an houſe; an upper Gallery, or Walk, expoſed to the Sun.

Sole, Alone, onely.

Soleciſme, A falſe manner of ſpeaking, contrary to rules of Grammar.

Solegrave, An old name of the moneth of February.

Solemnize,

Solemnize, To celebrate, observe solemnly, use reverently. Subst. *Solemnization*, and *Solemnity*, Adj. *Solemn*.

Solicite, To urge, to move, to provoke.

Solicitous. Anxious, careful, inquisitive.

Solicitude, Carefulnesse.

Solid, Whole, firm, not hollow.

Solidity, Wholenesse, massivenesse soundnesse.

Solifidian, One that is altogether for faith without good works, as conceiving them unnecessary.

Soliloquy, Speech to ones self alone.

Solitary, Alone, without company.

Solitude, A desert place, a wilderness.

Solstice, The stay of the Sun when he cannot go higher and lower, which is (with us) in summer about mid June, and in Winter about the middle of December.

Soluble, Loose, not bound.

Solve, To untye, to open, to expound.

Solution, A payment or an expounding.

Somniferous, Bringing or causing sleep.

Somnolency, Drowsinesse.

Somnolent, Drowsie, sleepy.

Sophister, A subtil caviller in words, a crafty disputer, which will make a false matter seem true.

Sophisme, A false argument.

Sophistical, Deceitfull; captious.

Sophisticate, To counterfeit, to deceive.

Sophistry, A false kind of argument seeming true when it is not.

Soporiferous, The same as *Somniferous*.

Sordid, Foul, filthy, base.

Sore, To flye up aloft; also it signifieth a Fallow Deer four years old.

Sorell, A Fallow Deer three years old.

Source, A head, original beginning of.

Sownder,

Sownder, A company of wild Bores together.

Spaide, A Red Deere three years old.

Spatious, Large and wide.

Species, The differing kind of every thing.

Spectacle, A publick ſight, ſhew, pageant, play.

Spectator. A beholder.

Specialty, A bill, bond, or other writing, ſpecifying a debt.

Specifical, Special, particular.

Speculation, The inward knowledge, or beholding of a thing.

Speculative, That which belongeth to Speculation.

Sperme, Seed.

Spermacety, The ſeed of the Whale fiſh: It is uſed in Phyſick againſt ſquats and bruiſings of the body.

Spermatical, Of or belonging to ſeed; or the veines which contain the ſeed.

Sphere, A round circle; It is commonly taken for the circled round compaſs of the heavens.

Spherical, Round like a ſphere.

Spikenard, A kind of ſweet herb like Lavender.

Spiritualties of a Biſhop, are thoſe profits which he receiveth as he is a Biſhop, and not as a Baron of the Parliament, which are called Temporalties.

Splene, The milt of man or beaſt; which is like a long narrow tongue lying under the ſhort ribbes on the left ſide, and hath this office of nature, to purge the liver of ſuperfluous melancholick blood; ſometime it ſignifieth anger or choler.

Splendour, Brightneſſe.

Splendent, Bright ſhineing.

Spoliation, A ſpoyling, waſting, or deſtroying.

Spongeous, Hollow, like a Sponge.

Spontaneous, That doth, or is done, willingly, without conſtraint, voluntary.

Spouſals,

Spousals, A marriage.

Spraints, Dung of an Otter.

* *Sprent*, To sprinkle.

Springal, An active, nimble, young man.

Spume, Fome or froth.

Spurious, Base-born.

Squadron, A square form in a battel.

Squinanth, A kind of round rush, which is sweet, and hath flowers very medicinable.

Squinancy, A swelling disease in the throat.

Stability, Sedfastnesse; constancy.

Stacte, A sweet oyl or liquor which is drawn out of new myrrhe, by bruising and straining it according to art.

Staggard, A red male Deer, four years old.

Stallage, A custome paid for Stalles erected in Fairs or Markets.

Stanch hound, An old hound well experienced.

Standard, An Ensign in war; also the principal or standing measure of the King; to the scantling whereof, all the measures throughout the land are, or ought to be framed.

Stannaries, Mines of Tin.

Staple, Any town or city appointed for Merchants of England to carry their Wooll, Cloth, Lead, Tin, or such like commodities unto, for the better sale of them to other Merchants by the great.

State, It is sometime taken for urine of mans body.

Statirn, A standing or resting place.

Statuary, A maker of Statues.

Statue, A carved, or cast image, made in proportion like a man.

Staveſaker, An herb bearing a three cornered seed of a hot burning nature, which being beaten to powder, and mingled with oyl, destroyeth lice, and cureth all itchy mangines.

Stechados, A beautifull herb,

herb, bearing fair knops or eares, which being boyled and drunken, do open the ſtoppings of all inward parts, and are very good againſt the pain of the head, and diſeaſes of the breaſt.

Steril, Barren.

Sterility, Barrenneſſe; unfruitfulneſſe.

Sterling-penny. The Engliſh penny, which (according to the Statutes, 51. Hen. 3. & 31. Ed. 1.) ought to weigh 32 grains of wheat dry, in the midſt of the ear, 20 of which pence make an ounce, and 12 ounces make a pound.

Stigmatick, A notorious lewd fellow, which hath been burnt with a hot iron, or beareth other marks about him, as a token of his puniſhment. Verb. *Stigmatize*.

Style, A manner or form of writing, or ſpeaking.

Stiletto, The ſmall and pointed dagger, forbidden in many Towns of Italy.

Still-yard, A place in *London* where the Eaſterling Merchants of *Hawnſe* and *Almane*, were wont to abide.

Stimulation, A provoking forward.

Stipend, Wages, or hire given one.

Stipendary, He that receiveth yearly wages, or is hyred to do a thing for a certain price.

Stiptick, Reſtrictive, ſtopping.

Stipulation, A ſolemn covenant or bargain.

Stoical, Of or belonging to the Stoicks.

Stoick, A ſevere ſect of Philoſophers at Athens which followed the doctrine of *Zeno*, who taught that a wiſe man ought to be free from all paſſions, and never to be moved either with joy or grief. They were called Stoicks, of the Greek word *Stoa*, (which ſignifieth a porch) becauſe *Zeno* taught his followers in a common porch of the City.

Stomachal, Of or in the ſtomach.

Storax, A kind of ſweet Gum, good againſt hoarſeneſſe, and the cough.

Stork, A bird famous for natural love toward his parents, whom he feedeth being old and impotent, as they fed him, being young. The Egyptians ſo eſteemed this bird, that there was a great penalty upon any that ſhould kill him.

Storm, An onſet, or aſſault, of a place on all parts of it at once, which in Dutch is called an *Onſlaught*.

* *Strand*, A bank alongſt the Sea-ſide, or by a River, the Sea-coaſt, or Sea-ſhore.

Strangulation, A choaking, or ſtrangling.

Stranguries, A diſeaſe when one cannot make water, but by drops, and that with great pain.

Stratagem, A policy or ſubtil device in warre, whereby the enemy is often vanquiſhed.

Strenuous, Strong.

Strict. Hard, ſtreight, ſevere.

Structure, A building.

Student, One that ſtudieth.

Studious, Given to ſtudy.

Stupid, Blockiſh, without wit, dull.

Stupidity, Blockiſhneſſe, dulneſſe, aſtoniſhment.

Stupifaction, A making dull or ſenſleſſe. Verb. *Stupifie*.

Stygian, Belonging to the river Styx.

Styx, A feigned River in hell, by which the heathen gods did uſe to ſwear; And if they ſwore falſely, they were deprived of their godhead, for one hundred years after.

Suavity, Sweetneſſe.

Subaltern, Placed under another; or that which ſucceedeth another by courſe.

Subalternation, A ſucceeding by courſe.

Subduct, To take, pluck, or draw back or away. Subſt. *Subduction*.

Subjugate, To ſubdue or tame.

Subitaneous, Haſty, ſudden.

Subject. That which doth ſupport qualities belonging unto it; as the body is the ſubject in which is health, or ſickneſſe, and the

the mind the ſubject that receiveth into it vertues or vices.

Subjoyn, To adde; to bring, or put under; to annex, or faſten unto.

Sublime, High, lofty, honourable.

Sublimatum, A ſtrong corraſive powder called white Mercury, uſed by Chirurgians to eat and conſume corrupted fleſh.

Sublimity, Highneſſe, loftineſſe.

Sublunary, Any creature or other thing under or below the Moon.

Subverſion, Plunging, ſinking, overwhelming, drowning.

Submiſſe, Lowly, humble.

Subordinate, Placed in office under another.

Subordination, An appointing or placing of one thing under another.

Suborn, To bring one in for a falſe witneſſe; to inſtruct one privily how to deceive another. Subſt. *Subornation.*

Subpœna, A Writ whereby one is ſummoned to appear in the Chancery at a certain time, upon a great penalty, if he fail in appearance.

Subſcribe, To write under.

Subſcription, A writing under.

Subſidiary, Succouring, aſſiſtant; ſent or given to the ayd of.

Subſidy, Chiefly a tax or tribute aſſeſſed by Parliament, and granted to the King.

Subſiſt, To abide or continue in his own being.

Subſiſtence, The abiding or continuance of a thing in its own eſtate.

Subſequent, Following immediately, or hard at the heeles of.

Subſervient, Helping forward.

Subſtitute, To appoint an inferiour officer; alſo he that is in authority under another, or which ruleth in ſtead of another.

Subterfuge, A refuge, a ſafeguard; a place to hide or ſave one in.

Subterraneous, That is

beneath, or under the ground.

Subtract, To take from, or away, to withdraw. Subst. *Subtraction.*

Subvention, Help, ayd, relief, succour.

Subversion, An overthrow.

Subvert, To overthrow, to destroy.

Succinct, Brief, short.

Succulent, Sappy, moist, full of juyce.

Sudorifique, Causing or procuring sweat.

Suffocate, To strangle, choak.

Suffocation, A choaking, a strangling.

Suffragan, A Bishops Deputy, or a titular Bishop, appointed to assist the Diocesan Bishop.

Suffrage, Favourable voyces in our behalf, as at the chooſing of officers or Magistrates.

Suggest, To put closely into ones mind.

Suggestion, A prompting or putting of a thing into ones mind.

Sulphur, Brimstone.

Summary, A brief gathering together; an abridgment containing the whole effect of a matter in few words.

Summarily, Briefly; touching only the chief points.

Summity, The height or top of a thing.

Summon, To warn, cite, or give notice to.

Superabound, To abound very much; to be in great plenty. Subst. *Superabundancy.*

Supercilious, Sowre, haughty, or stately in countenance.

Supereminence, Authority, or dignity above others.

Supererogation, Laying out of more then one hath received; or the doing of more then a man is of necessity bound to do.

Superficial, Going no farther then the outside; slight, bearing shew only in the outside, without any goodnesse within.

Superficies, The outside of every thing, which is alwayes in sight.

Superfluity,

Superfluity, More then needs to be, overmuch.

Superfluous, That which is too much; alſo vain or unprofitable.

Superintendent, A principal Overſeer.

Superlative, The higheſt.

Superiour, Higher, above another. Subſt. *Superiority.*

Supernal, That which cometh from above.

Supernatural, Above nature.

Supernumerary, Above the ordinary or full number.

Superſcription, A writing ſet upon any thing, as on the outſide of a letter.

Superſedeas, In our common Law it ſignifieth a commandement ſent by writing, forbidding an officer from the doing of that, which otherwiſe he might and ought to do.

Superſtition, An exceſſe of ceremonious worſhip, falſe worſhip, or honour given to God.

Supine, Careleſſe, negligent, retchleſſe.

Supplant, To trip one, or to overthrow him craftily.

Supplement, That which ſupplyeth or maketh up what is wanting.

Supply, To fill up or add too.

Suppliant, He that maketh a ſupplication, or humbly intreateth another.

Supplicate, To beſeech humbly.

Support, To bear up, ſtay up, keep from falling. Subſt. *Supportation.*

Suppoſititious, Counterfeit, feined, a Changling.

Suppoſitory, Any thing put up into the Fundament, to make the body ſoluble. It is commonly made of honey boyled till it grow thick, and ſo made into an apt form for that purpoſe; whereto ſometime is added the yolke of an egg, or ſalt, when we will have it to work the effect more ſpeedily.

Suppreſſe, To keep down; to beat under; ſometime to conceal or keep cloſe. Subſt. *Suppreſſion.*

Supputation, An account or reckoning.

Supreme, Chief, higheſt, moſt excellent.

Surceaſe, To give over, leave off, or ceaſe.

Surcharge, To over-charge.

* *Surcote*, A gown with a hood of the ſame.

Surface, The upper part, the firſt ſhew, or outward face of things.

Surpluſage, Overplus, more then needs.

Surpriſe, To come unawares; to take upon a ſudden.

Surpriſal, A taking unawares.

* *Surquedry*, Preſumption.

Surrender, To yeeld up lands or tenements to another.

Surreption, A privy taking away.

Surreptitious, Stolne, falſly come by, done privily, and by ſtealth.

Surrogation, An appointing in ones room.

Surround, To compaſſe round about.

Survey, To overlook, or over-ſee.

Surveyor, He that hath the overſight of the kings or ſome great perſonages, lands or works.

Survive, To overlive, or live after another.

Suſception, An undertaking.

Suſcitation, An awakeing, raiſing, or ſtirring up.

Suſpend, To ſtay one by authority for a time, from executing his office; to delay, to defer. Subſt. *Suſpenſion.*

Suſpence, Doubtfulneſſe, uncertainty.

Suſpiration, A breathing or ſighing.

Suſtentation, A ſtaying up, an upholding, a nouriſhing, or maintaining.

Swallowes tayl. In building it ſignifieth, a faſtening of two peeces of timber ſo ſtrongly together, that they cannot fall aſunder.

Swain, A Servant.

Swaynmote, A Court kept thrice a year, touching matters belonging to a forreſt.

* *Sweven*,

* *Sweven*, A dream.
* *Swynk*, Labour.
* *Swynker*, A Labourer.

Sycamore, A tree like a fig tree, having great branches, and large leaves like a Mulberry. It bears fruit three or four times in a year, much like a wild Fig, but without any seeds within. The fruit groweth upon the very body of the tree, and the great main boughes, and will never be ripe except it be scraped with an iron tool. It is found plentifully in Caria, Egypt, and the Isle of Rhodes; especially in such places, where Wheat will not grow.

Sycophant, A Tale-bearer, a slanderer, a false accuser.

Syllogisme, An Argument consisting of three parts, whereby something is necessarily proved; as thus:

Every vertue is honourable: Patience is a vertue. Therefore *Patience is honourable.*

The first part of a syllogisme is called the Proposition or Major; the second, the Assumption or Minor; and the third, the Conclusion. Adj. *Syllogistical.*

Sylvane, Of or belonging to the woods.

Symbole, A short gathering of principal points together.

Symmetry, Due proportion of one part with another.

Symmetrian, He that considereth the due proportion of a thing, and how well the parts agree with the whole.

Sympathy, A likeneſſe in quantity; or a like disposition or affection of one thing to another.

Symphony, Harmony, or consent in Musick.

Symptome, Any passion or grief following a disease, or sensibly joyned with it; as head-ach with an Ague, a pricking in the side with a Pluriſie, and such like.

Synagogue, A Congregation or assembly; commonly it signifies a church of the Jews.

Syndick, One authorised to deal in the affaires of the Common wealth, or of a Corporation.

Syntercsie, The inward conscience; or a natural quality ingrafted in the soul, which inwardly informeth a man, whether he do well or ill.

Synod, A general councell, a general or universal assembly. Adject. *Synodal.*

Synoper. See Cinoper.

Synopsie, A sight or full view of a thing.

System, A collection of parts; a body: as, a System of Divinity, *i. e.* a body of the doctrine of Divinity.

T

Tas, An heap.

Tabernacle, A shelter or a room made abroad, with boords and boughes of trees. There was of old among the Israelites, a feast commanded by God, called the feast of Tabernacles; which began on the fifteenth day of the seventh moneth, and continued seven days, during which time the Israelites lived abroad in Tabernacles, in remembrance, that their Fathers a long time so lived, after God had delivered them out of the land of Egypt.

Tacamahaca, A Rosin brought out of the West Indies, of great vertue against any cold humours, rising of the Mother, Toothache, and divers other griefs.

Taciturnity, Silence, or keeping silence.

Tactiks, The skill or art of setting an army in array.

Talent, A certain value of money. Among the Greeks there were two kinds of talents, the greater and the lesse: The greater contained about two hundred thirty three pounds sterling; the lesse about

about an hundred seventy five pounds. Among the Hebrews the greater talent of the Sanctuary contained 400. pounds, the lesser Talent half so much.

Tallage, Custome, fraight.

Tamarinds, A fruit brought hither out of India, like unto green Damsens. They are cold in operation, and therefore good against burning Feavers and all inward diseases, proceeding of heat and choler.

Tamarisk, A little tree bearing leafes not much unlike to heath; the decoction whereof in Wine and a little Vineger being drunken, is of great vertue against the hardnesse or stopping of the spleen or Milt. This tree doth by nature so waste the Milt, that Swine which have been daily fed out of a vessel made thereof, have been found to have no Milt at all.

Tantalus, One whom the Poets de feign, for revealing some Divine secrets, to be tormented in hell with perpetual thirst and longing, as having fair apples alwayes hanging over, to his very mouth almost; and plenty of water up to his chin, but so contrived, that whensoever he either lifteth himself to the one, or boweth to the other, both go back and withdraw from him. Hence, to *tantalize*, sometimes used for to torment a man with promising hopes that never take effect.

* *Tapinage*, Secrecy, slilinesse.

Tarantula, A little beast like a Lizard, having spots in his neck like stars.

Tardy, Slow; also to be found guilty.

Tardiloquy, Slowneſſe of speech.

Tartar, Lees of wine.

Tautology, A repeating of one speech or matter often.

Taxe, To appoint what one shall pay to the Prince:

Prince: ſometime to reprove.

Tearce, A meaſure of moyſt things, being the ſixt part of a tun, and the third part of a pipe.

* *Teen*, Sorrow.

Temerarious, Raſh, haſty.

Temerity, Raſhneſſe.

Temperature, A temper, tempering; a mean, moderation, qualification.

Templars, Certain Chriſtian ſouldiers dwelling about the Temple at Hieruſalem, whoſe office was to entertain Chriſtian ſtrangers that came thither for devotion, and to guard them in ſafety when they went to viſite the places of the holy Land: They wore by their Order a white Cloak or upper Garment, with a red Croſſe.

Temporalties. See *Spiritualties*.

Temporal, That which endureth but a time.

Temporary, The ſame that *Temporal* is.

Temporize, To follow the time: To ſeek to pleaſe the time. Subſt. *Temporizer*.

Temulency, Drunkenneſſe.

Tenable, Holdable.

Tenacity, A holding faſt, a niggardneſſe. Adject. *Tenacious*.

Tenderlings, The ſoft tops of a Deeres hornes when they are in bloud.

Tendon, A tail of a muſcle; a bloudleſſe inſtrument of motion, conſiſting partly of the ſinew, and partly of the ligament and fibers, which iſſue confuſedly from the belly of a muſcle.

Tendrels, Little ſprigs of Vines or other Plants, wherewith they take hold to grow or ſtay themſelves up.

Tenne, A terme uſed among Heralds, ſignifying an Orenge or tawny colour.

Tenon, That part of a poſt which is put into a mortiſe hole, to make it ſtand upright, or to bear it up.

Tenths, That yearly tribute which all Eccleſiaſtical livings do yield to the King,

King, being the tenth part of their value.

Tenuity, Littleneſſe, ſlenderneſſe.

Tenure, The manner whereby tenements are holden of their Lords; a hold, or eſtate in lands.

Tergiverſation, Wrangling, overthwart dealing. A ſeeming to run away, and yet fight ſtill.

Term, The bounds and limitation of time. Alſo that time ſet apart for keeping Courts at Weſtminſter; for the diſpatch of law-matters; the reſt of the year being called *Vacation*.

Termination, An ending or laſt part of a word.

Terrace, An high, and open gallery, alſo a plot, platform, fort or bulwark; a bank, heap, or hillock of earth.

Terrene, Earthly.

Terreſtrial, Earthly.

Terrier, The Court-roll, or catalogue of all the names of a Lords tenants, with their rents and ſervices, alſo a recital or ſchedule of all the glebe-lands appertaining to a Parſonage, or Vicarage, with their quantity and boundaries.

Terrifie, To make afraid.

Territory, Land lying within the bounds of a City.

Terrour, Fear, dread.

Tertian, The third, or returning every third day.

Teſt, Tryal.

Teſtament, A Will.

Teſtatour, He that maketh a Will.

Teſtifie, To bear witneſs.

Teſtification, A witneſſing.

Tetragrammaton, Having four Letters. The Hebrews ſo called the great name of God *Jehovah*, becauſe in their language it was written with foure letters

Tetrarch, A Prince that ruleth the fourth part of a Kingdome.

Tetrick, Sowre, crabbed, froward, croſſe, impatient. We pronounce it *Tatter*.

Thalmud, A ſuperſtitious and

and blaſphemous book, or law, deviſed by the Jewiſh Rabbies, and of great authority among them.

Theater, A place made half round where people ſate to behold ſolemne playes and games.

Theatrical, Of or belonging to the *Theater*.

Theme, A ſentence or argument whereupon one ſpeaketh, or writeth.

Theology, Divinity; the knowledge of Divine things.

Theological vertues, Faith, Hope and Charity are ſo called, becauſe they have their object and end in God.

Theoretical, That which belongeth to contemplation or inward knowledge of a thing.

Theorick, The inward knowledge or contemplation of a thing.

Theſis, A general and indefinite queſtion, argument, or poſition.

* *Thilk*, The ſame.

* *Thirle*, To pierce.

Thorp, A village.

Thraſonical, Vain-glorious, full of boaſting as *Thraſo* was.

Threnes, Lamentations; mournings.

* *Threpe*, To affirm.

Thummim, An Hebrew word ſignifying perfection. See *Urim*.

Tiara, A rich cap or hatt of ſilk uſed by Kings and Prieſts of Perſia. It covered not the whole head before, but was faſtened with ribbons behind, ſo that it could not eaſily fall off.

Tiger, A fierce wild beaſt in India & Hyrcania. This beaſt is the ſwifteſt of all other, wherefore they are taken very young in the dams abſence, and carried away by men on horſeback; who hearing the cry of the old *Tiger* following ſwiftly after them, do of purpoſe let fall one of the young whelps, that while ſhe beareth that back, they in the mean time may eſcape ſafe with the other to the ſhip.

Timerous, Fearful.

Timidity,

Timidity, Fearfulneſſe.

Tincture, A dipping, colouring, or ſtaining of a thing.

Tinſel. See *Baudkin*.

Titular, which beareth onely a Title.

Toft, A place where a houſe hath ſtood.

Tol, Cuſtomes paid in Faires and Markets for goods bought and ſold there.

Tolerate, To indure or ſuffer.

Toleration, An induring; a ſufferance.

Tome, A part or diviſion.

Tone, A tune, note, or accent of the voice.

Tonnage, A payment due for merchandiſe carried in tuns or ſuch like veſſels, after a certain rate in every tun.

Tonſure, A clipping or cutting off the hair.

Topaze, A precious ſtone whereof there are two kinds; One of the colour of gold, and the other of a Saffron colour, not ſo good as the firſt. It is written, that this ſtone being put into ſeething water, doth ſo cool it, that one may preſently take it out with his hand.

Topiks, Places to find arguments. Adject. *Topical*.

Topography, A deſcription of a place. Adject. *Topagraphical*.

Torrent, A little ſtream, a brook that runneth ſwiftly.

Torride, Burning, exceeding hot.

Tort, A common law word, borrowed from the *French*, and ſignifying wrong, injury, &c.

Torteauxes, Cakes of bread; a term uſed in Heraldry.

Totall, The whole.

Trace, To follow by the ſteps.

Traces, The print of feet in beaſts of ravine; as wild Boares, Bears, and ſuch like.

Tract, A diſcourſe, a drawing in length.

Tractable, Eaſie to be ruled and handled: gentle, eaſie to be perſwaded.

Tradition,

Tradition, A delivery; that which is delivered us from others.

Traduce, To ſpeak evil of one, to defame, to reproach.

Tragacauth, A kind of Gum, the beſt whereof is clear, and ſomewhat ſweet in taſte: It is often uſed againſt coughes, and rough hoarſeneſſe of the throat.

Tragedy, A Play or Hiſtory ending with great ſorrow and bloodſhed.

Tragedian, A Player or Writer of Tragedies.

Tragick, or *Tragicall*. Mournfull, lamentable, deadly, which endeth like a Tragedy.

Tranquility, Quietneſſe of mind, calmneſſe.

Tranſact, To fall to an agreement, to finiſh, diſpatch or conclude. Subſt. *Tranſaction*.

Tranſalpine, Over, beyond, or on the further ſide of the Alpes.

Tranſcendent, That which climeth over, and ſurmounteth another thing; In Logick it ſignifieth a word of ſuch nature, that it cannot be included in any of the ten predicaments. Subſt. *Tranſcendency*.

Tranſcribe, To write or copy out.

Tranſcript, A writing or copying out.

Tranſer, To carry or convey from one place to another.

Tranſfiguration, An altering of the form or figure.

Tranſformation, A changing into another form.

Tranſition. A paſſing over from one thing to another.

Tranſitory, Soon paſſing, of ſhort continuance.

Tranſlate, The ſame that *Tranſer*; alſo to turn out of one language into another.

Tranſlucent, Cleare, bright, which may be ſeen through.

Tranſmarine, That cometh from, or is of the parts beyond the Sea.

Tranſmigration, A removing

moving to dwell, from one place to another.

Tranſmit, To ſend over or away.

Tranſmutation, A changing.

Tranſparent, Clear, that may be ſeen through.

Tranſpire, To breathe through, as doth the whole body through the skin. Subſt. *Tranſpiration.*

Tranſplant, To remove, plant, or ſet in another place.

Tranſport, To ſend over by ſhip.

Tranſpoſe, To change or alter the order of a thing. Subſt. *Tranſpoſition.*

Tranſubſtantiation, A changing of one ſubſtance into another.

Tranſverſal, Overthwart, acroſſe.

Traſonings, The croſſings or doublings of a Row buck before the hounds.

Trave, A treviſe to ſhoe a wild horſe in.

Traverſe, To march up and down, or to move the feet with proportion, as in dancing. In our common Law it ſignifieth to make contradiction, or to deny the chief point of the matter wherewith one is charged.

Treble, Threefold, or to make a thing thrice ſo great as it is; ſometime it ſignifieth the higheſt note in muſick.

Tremour, A trembling.

Trepandiron, An inſtrument uſed by Surgeons, to cut out a ſmall bone withall.

Trepidation, Trembling, terrour, fear.

Treſſes, Hair.

Triangled, Three cornered.

Triangular, The ſame.

Tribe, A kindered; or company that dwelleth together in one Ward.

Tribune, The name of two chief Officers in Rome. The firſt was Tribune of the people, who was to defend their liberties, and had therefore the gates of his houſe ſtanding alwayes open day and night. The other

was

was called Tribune of the ſouldiers, who had charge to ſee them well armed, and ordered, being as the Knight marſhal is with us.

Tribunal, A judgement ſeat,

Tributary, Which payeth tribute,

Triennial, That laſteth three years, that is done from three years to three years, or every third year.

Triclinium, Seats, or Couches, or rather Beds whereon formerly it was a faſhion at meales to lye or lean upon amongſt many (of the Eaſtern Nations eſpecially) were called by that name. For they did not uſe that table geſture of ſitting as we do; but of accubation or diſcumbency, that is, lying down and leaning upon their left elbow; for which purpoſe they had for the moſt part three beds encompaſſing a table.

Trine, The number of three.

Trinity, Three joyned in one, or three together.

Triobolar, Of ſmall eſtimation, little worth.

Tripartite, Divided into three parts.

Tripp, A herd or flock of goates.

Triplication, A trebling, a thrice-folding or doing, a multiplying by three.

Triplicity, Threefold being.

Trivial, Baſe, vile, of no eſtimation, common every where.

Triumph, A ſolemn pomp, or ſhew, at the return of a Captain, for a victory that he hath gotten.

Triumphal, Of or belonging to Triumphs.

Triumvirate, The office of three together.

Troicisks, Little flat cakes ſold by Apothecaries, made of divers ſimple medicines mingled together.

Trope, The changing of a word; or a figurative manner of ſpeaking.

Trophy,

Trophy, Any thing ſet up in token of victory. This cuſtome firſt began among the Greeks, who uſed in that place, where the enemies were vanquiſhed, to cut down the boughes of great trees, and in the ſtocks or bodies of them to hang up armour, or other ſpoyles taken from the enemies.

Tropical, Two imagined circles in the ſphear, of equall diſtance on either ſide from the Equinoctial line. The one is called the Tropick of *Cancer*, the other the Tropick of *Capricorn*. To the firſt the Sun cometh in June, to the other in December. They are called Tropicks of the Greek word *Trepo*, which ſignifieth to turn; becauſe when the Sun comes to either of them, he turns his courſe another way.

Troy weight, A pound weight of twelve ounces, by which gold, ſilver, precious ſtones, jewels and bread are weighed.

Truchеman, An interpreter.

Truculent, Fierce, cruel and terrible.

Trunk, The body of a tree.

Tuition, Defence, protection.

Tumour, A ſwelling.

Tumult, A ſedition or trouble, ſome gathering together of the people.

Tumultuous, Seditious, full of buſineſſe, or trouble.

Tun, A meaſure of 252. gallons. In weight it ſignifieth twenty hundred.

Turbith, A root much uſed in Phyſick, to purge ſlimy flegm out of the body. The beſt is white and hollow, and is commonly taken with a little Ginger, for then it will work the effect with more eaſe.

Turbith mineral, A certain red powder (made according to the Paracelſian practiſe) which is uſed againſt the French diſeaſe.

Turbulent, Troubleſome, unquiet. Subſt. *Turbulency*.

Turnament. See Juſting.

Turkiſe, A precious ſtone of a ſilk blew colour.

Turpentine, A fair, cleàr, and moiſt kind of roſin, which iſſueth out of the Larx and Turpentine tree. It is good to be put into oyntments and emplaiſters, for it gleweth, cleanſeth and healeth wounds. It may be alſo licked in with honey, and then it cleanſeth the breaſt, and gently looſeth the belly, provoking urine, and driving out the ſtone and gravel.

Turpitude, Filthineſſe, diſhoneſty.

Turtle dove, A bird leſſe then a pigeon, famous for continency in widowes eſtate. If the male or female of this bird dye, the other ever remaineth ſingle, as it were in continual ſorrow. In the ſpring time they are ſcarce ſeen, becauſe they then loſe their feathers: when they drink, they lift not up their heads backward as other birds uſe. They live commonly eight yeares, and do breed twice a year, not above three egs at a time.

Tutmouthed, He that hath the chin and nether jaw ſticking out farther then the upper.

Tutelary, Guarding, protecting, patronizing, defending.

Tutour, A defender, he that hath charge to bring up a child.

Twibil, An inſtrument uſed by Carpenters to make mortiſe holes.

Tympany, A diſeaſe wherein the body waxing lean, the belly ſwelleth up, having great ſtore of wind and windy humours gathered together between the inner skin thereof and the guts.

Type, A figure, form, ſhadow, or likeneſſe of any thing.

Typical, Myſtical, or that

that which ſerveth as a ſhadow and figure of an other thing.

Tyrant, A cruel Prince, One that ruleth unjuſtly.

Tyrannize, To play the tyrant, to govern with cruelty.

V

Vacant, Voyd, empty; without buſineſſe.

Vacation, A ceaſing from labour, leiſure; alſo, the interim, or ſpace of time between the Terms.

Vacuity, Emptineſſe.

Vacuum, The ſame.

Vail bonet, To put off the hat, to ſtrike ſail, to give ſign of ſubmiſſion.

Valediction, A bidding farewel.

Valentinians, Certain Hereticks ſo called by the name of their firſt maſter *Valentinianus*; who held opinion, that our Saviour received not his fleſh of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*.

Validity, Force, or ſtrength.

Vaniloquy, Vain, or idle, ſpeech, or talk.

Vapouring, Vain, or proud boaſting, vaunting or bragging.

Variable, Changeable, which altereth often.

Variation, An altering, or changing.

Vaſſalage, Service, ſubjection, as of him that holdeth fee of his Lord, thence called a *Vaſſal*.

Vaſte, Huge and great.

Vaſtation, A waſting or *Vaſtity*, Exceeding greatneſſe; alſo waſte or ſpoyl done to a Country.

Vatican, The Popes Library, ſo called from a hill of that name in *Rome*, on which it ſtandeth.

Vavaſſour, A Lord.

Vauntcourers, Fore-runners.

Vauntlay, A term of hunting, when they ſet hounds in readineſſe, where they think a chace will paſſe, and caſt them off before the reſt of the kennel come in.

Vaward, The foremoſt part of a battel.

Ubiquitary, One that is in all places, or every where: alſo, one that followes the Lutheran opinion, of Chriſt's Body being every where, by reaſon of its union with the Divine Nature.

Ubiquity, The preſence of a perſon in all places at once.

* *Vechons*, Hedgehogs.

Vegetable, *Vegetal*, *Vegetative*, *Vegetive*, That which liveth and groweth as plants do.

Vehemency, Earneſtneſſe.

Veile, To hide or cover; alſo any thing which hideth or covereth.

Velitations, Skirmiſhes, fightings.

Velocity, Swiftneſſe.

Velume, Fine parchment of calves skins.

Vendible, Saleable, which will quickly be ſold.

Venerable, Reverent, grave, worſhipful.

Veneration, A worſhiping.

Venery, Hunting; ſometime fleſhly wantonneſſe.

Venereall. See Venereous.

Venereous, Fleſhly; given to lechery.

Venie, A touch in the body at playing at weapons.

Venial, Which may eaſily be pardoned.

Ventilation, Breathing, or gentle blowing; alſo a vanning or winnowing.

Ventoy, A fan for a woman.

Ventoſity, Windineſſe.

Ventricle, The ſtomach of any living thing.

Ventriloquy, A hollow inward ſpeaking of a ſpirit in a poſſeſſed body.

Ver, The ſpring time.

Verbal, Of or belonging to words.

Verbatim, Word by word, that which is preciſely ſpoken, according as ſomething was ſpoken before.

Verboſity, Much talk, many words.

Verdegreaſe, A green ſubſtance, made of the ruſt of braſſe or copper, which hath been hanged certain dayes

dayes over ſtrong vineger: It is of a fretting nature, and therefore to be uſed with great diſcretion.

Verdent, Green.

Verdict, The Juries anſwer returned upon a cauſe committed by the Court to their conſideration or tryal.

Verdour, The name of a chief officer in a Forreſt; ſometime it ſignifieth greenneſſe.

Verge, A rod or wanne.

Verger, He that carrieth a white wand before a great officer.

Verifie, To prove, to make true.

Verity, Truth.

Vermilion, See Cinoper.

Vernal, Of or belonging to the ſpring.

Veſicatory, A cupping glaſſe, or any ſharp oyntment, or plaiſter, which hath power to draw humours outward, exulcerating the skin, and raiſing little bliſters on it.

Verſifie, To make verſes.

Verte, A term in Heraldry; it ſignifieth a green colour.

Vertical, Wavering, inconſtant; alſo ſtanding right over the head.

Vertigo, A dizzineſſe, giddineſſe, or ſwimming in the head; a diſeaſe wherein the Patient thinks that all things turn round.

Veſper, The Evening.

Veſtals, Certain virgins among the ancient Romanes, conſecrated to the Goddeſſe *Veſta*. They were alwayes choſen between ſixe and ten years of age, and continued thirty years in their office; whereof the firſt ten years they beſtowed in learning the ceremonies of their order; the ſecond they employed in execution thereof, and the laſt ten in teaching others, after it was lawfull for them to marry if they would. Their chief office was to keep fire continually burning in a round

temple at Rome in honour of *Veſta*, and if it chanced to go out, they were to renew it again with no uſual fire, but ſuch as they could get by art from the Sun beams. They were greatly honoured in the City, and had divers priviledges; for they were carried in Chariots, and the chiefeſt Magiſtrates would do reverence to them. They had officers going before them, as the Conſuls had, and if they met any who was led to be put to death, they had authority to deliver him, taking an oath that they came not that way of purpoſe but by chance. They might alſo make a will, and diſpoſe of their goods as they pleaſed. But if any of them were found to live unchaſte, ſhe was openly carried with ſad ſilence to the gate called *Collina*, where being put into a deep pit, ſhe was preſently buried alive. Theſe *Veſtals* were firſt inſtituted by *Numa Pompilius*, or as ſome write, by *Romulus*.

Veſtment, A garment or clothing.

Veſtry, A part of a Church or Chappell, founded for keeping the Church-veſtments, and ornaments, and where the Prieſt about to officiate, uſed to make himſelf ready putting on his miniſterial habit and veſtments.

Veterane, Ancient, old; one that hath ſerved long in a place or office.

* *Viands*, Victuals.

Viaticum, Money or any neceſſary proviſion for a traveller.

Viciate, To corrupt, to defile.

Vicegerent, A deputy, one that ſupplyeth the place of another man.

Vicinity, Neighbourhood.

Viciſſitude, An interchangeable courſe of things, now one way, now another.

Victime, A ſacrifice, a beaſt offered in ſacrifice.

Victimate, To offer in ſacrifice,

ſacrifice, to kill and ſacrifice.

Victor, A conqueror.

Victorious, That hath gotten the victory.

Videlicet, To wit, that is to ſay.

View, The print of the foot of a fallow Deer in the ground.

Vigilancy, Watchfulneſſe.

Vigilant, Watchful.

Vigil, The Eve or day next before a great feſtivall day. It ſignifieth alſo a portion of the night divided into four equall parts, the firſt Vigil began at ſix of the clock in the evening, and continued till nine. The ſecond Vigil began at nine, and continued till twelve. The third was from twelve till three. And the fourth was from three, till ſixe of the clock in the morning.

Vigour, Strength, livelineſſe, force.

Vigorous, Lively, ſtrong, luſty.

Vilifie, To make baſe.

Vility, Baſeneſſe.

Villenage, A baſe or ſervile tenure, conſiſting in the performance of baſe ſervices, which who ſo is bound unto, is therefore called a *Villein*.

Vindictive, Revengeful, or apt to revenge.

Vindicate, To revenge or puniſh; as alſo to maintain, avouch, defend, deliver, or ſave from danger. Subſt. *Vindication*.

Vintage, The time of year when wine is made.

Violate, To offer violence, to corrupt or defile, to tranſgreſſe or break a law.

Violation, An offering of violence, a breaking.

Viper, A venemous ſerpent in ſome hot countries lying much in the earth, having a ſhort tail, which grateth and maketh a noiſe as he goeth. They are of a yellow colour, and ſometime red. The male hath but one tooth in every ſide, but the female hath moe. It is written, that when they ingender,

the female biteth off the males head, which he putteth into her mouth, and that the young ones do gnaw the dams belly, and so kill her to get forth the sooner.

Virago, A stout woman of manly courage.

Virginal, Of or belonging to a Virgin.

Virility, Mans estate.

Virulent, Poysonous, deadly, infectious.

Visible, Which may be seen.

Visibility; The ability or power of seeing.

Vital, Living, or appertaining to life.

Vitiate, To corrupt or defile.

Vitious; Full of vice, lewd, wicked.

Vitriol, Copperas; It is of a middle nature between stone and mettal.

Vituperate, To reproach, blame, or dispraise.

Vituperation, A blaming, a rebuking.

Vivacity, Long life, livelinesse.

Vivification, A quickening, a reviving.

Vociferation, Crying out aloud, or braging.

Volens nolens, Whether he will or no.

Voluminous, A book, or other thing, of a large bulk, size, or quantity.

ulcer, A sore, or botch.

ulcerate, To make sores or blisters to arise.

Ulcerous, Full of sores.

uliginous, Wet, plashy, slobby, full of water.

umbilike, The navell, the middle part.

umbrage, A shade, a shadow; also jealousie, suspicion, an incling of.

umbrated, Shadowed.

umbrell, A kind of round and broad fan, wherewith the Indians (and from them our great ones, especially women) preserve themselves from the heat of a scorching Sun.

unaccessible, Unapproachable, which cannot be come unto.

Unanimity; One consent of mind, concord, agreement. Adject. *unanimous*.

uncouth,

uncouth, Strange.

Unction, An anointing.

unctuous, Oily.

undercroft, A vault under the Quire, or Chancel of a Cathedral, or other Church, such as that at St. *Pauls* London, and the like at Christ-Church *Canterbury*; also any secret Walk, or Vault under ground, or in some place; a close low Gallery for coolnesse in Summer. A Grot, answering to the Latine *cryptoporticus*.

* *Uneth*, Scarce, hardly, with difficulty.

Unguent, An oyntment.

Uniform, Of one form and fashion.

Uniformity, One form and fashion.

unintelligible, Which cannot be understood.

Union, A joyning together, concord, agreement; also there is a precious pearl so called.

unity, Concord, agreement.

universe, The whole world.

universal, The whole, all in general.

Universality, The whole state, all in general.

University, Is by the civil law any body politick, or corporation, but in common speech it is taken for an Academy, or publick School.

unsatiable, Which cannot be filled or satisfied.

Vocabulary, Of or belonging to words, which consisteth only of words.

Vocal, Of or belonging to the voice.

Vocation, A calling, or course of life that one is called to.

Volant, Flying.

Volubility, The quick turning of any thing; inconstancy, changeablenesse.

Voluntary, Willing.

Volupter, A Kercher.

Voluptuous, Given to pleasure, wanton.

Voluptuousnesse, Pleasure of body, wantonnesse.

Vomite, To cast, to rid the stomach.

Voracity,

Voracity, A devouring.

Votary, He that maketh a vow, or bindeth himſelf by vow.

Vote, A giving ones voice, a paſſing ones judgment, a declaring ones opinion.

Vouch, To cite, pray in ayd, call unto ayd, in a ſuit; as he that being ſued for purchaſed lands or tenements, calls in him of whom he bought them, to warrant the ſale according to covenant. This call our common Lawyers term a *Voucher*.

Vowel, A letter which maketh a perfect ſound of it ſelf; as *a,e,i o,u*.

Urbanity, Courteſie in ſpeech or behaviour, civility, gentleneſſe.

Urgent, Which urgeth or compelleth a man to go about a matter.

Ureters, The water pipes or conduits by which the urine paſſeth from the kidnies to the bladder.

Urim, An Hebrew word, which the high Prieſt of the Jewes wore with the word Thummim, in the plaits of the Rational upon his breſt: Saint *Hierome* interpreteth it, Learning.

Urine, Water of man or beaſt.

Urne, A pot, pitcher, or little veſſel.

Utas, The eighth day following any terme or feaſt.

Utenſils, Neceſſaries belonging to a houſe or ſhip.

Utility, Profit, commodity.

Utlary, See Outlary.

Utopian, Imaginary, fained, fabulous.

Vulgar, Common or much uſed of the common people.

Vultur, A ravenous fellow, a cruel Cormorant.

Vuula, A little peece of fleſh in the inmoſt roof of the mouth, which ſometime hangeth looſe downward, and hindereth from ſpeaking and ſwallowing the meat.

Uxorious, Too much ſubject to his wife, or doting on her.

W

WAge, To undertake or give ſecurity for performance of any thing.

Waife, Goods that a Fellon flying, leaveth for haſte behind him, which commonly are forfeit to the Lord of the ſoil, if the right owner be not known.

Waive, In our common law it ſignifieth a woman that is outlawed.

* *Wanger*, A male or bouget.

Wapentake, What is ſo called in ſome, is in other places called a *Hundred*.

Warble, To ſing ſweerly with great variety; to quaver.

* *Wariſon*, Reward.

Wariangles, A kind of ravenous birds, and full of noiſe, whence happily our word *Wrangling*, for cavilling, more likely, then (what ſome will) from the Belgick, *Wrangen*; *i. e. aſtringen*. We ſometime call it brangling.

Warpe, The threed that goeth in the length of the cloth.

Warranty. See vouch.

Waſſaile, A term uſual heretofore for quaffing and carowſing, but more ſpecially ſignifying a merry cup, (ritually compoſed, deckt, and fill'd with countrey liquor) paſſing about amongſt neighbours, meeting and entertaining one another on the Vigil or Eve of the new year, (in token of a perfect accord amongſt them for all menaces and quarrels the year paſt, and of health-wiſhing one to another for that to come;) and commonly called the *Waſſailbol*; a ceremony (as is probably conjectured) in uſe among the Saxons before that of Ronix (daughter of Hengiſt) her drinking to King *Vortigern* by theſe words; *Lowerd* King *was-heil*, whereunto the beginning of it is commonly referred: But whenſoever it began, it is

in

in all probability no other then an inversion or transposition of the Saxons *Hæl wes*, which often occurring in the Saxon Gospels (as Mat. 27. 29. Mat. 28. 9. Mar. 15. 18. Luke 1. 28.) is in the Latine expressed by Ave, in the English, *Hail*, or *All hail*.

* *Wastel bread*, Fine Cimnel.

* *Waymenting*, Lamenting.

* *Weald*, A Wood, or Forest.

Weasand, The throat or passage into the stomach.

* *Weene*, To think.

Wield, To rule, or sway as the King his Scepter.

* *Welked*, Withered.

Welkine, The whole compasse of the heavens; the firmament, the heavens.

Wem, A blemish.

* *Wend*, To go.

Whilke, Which.

Whilome. Whilst, sometime once, or in time past.

Whirlbone, A round bone upon the knee, which may be moved up and down.

Whorlebat, A weapon having plummets of Lead tyed to the end of it.

Wile, Deceit, craftinesse.

Wily, Subtle, crafty.

Wibe Nibe, Whether he will or no.

Wisard, A Wise man, a Witch, a cunning man.

Withername, When he that hath taken a distresse carrieth it to such a place, where the Sheriffe may not make deliverance upon a Replevine, then the party distrained may have a Writ to the Sheriffe, that he take as many beasts, or as much goods of the other in his keeping, till that he hath made deliverance of the first distresse, and this is called a Writ of *Withername*.

* *Wold*, A shee-walk, or Plain.

* *Wone*, Store.

Wonne, To dwell, or abide.

Worsted, Put to the worst, discomfited, defeated.

* *Woodshaw*, Woodside or shadow.

Woose, That threed in weaving

weaving which goeth a crosse.

Wooldriver, He that buyeth wooll in the Country, and carrieth it away on horseback to sell it again.

* *Woorts*, Herbs, roots.

Wrethe, The tayl of a wild Boar.

Wrack, The losse of a ship at Sea by drowning; also goods so lost and cast up on the sea shoare.

* *Wreke*, To take revenge upon.

* *Wreme*, To compasse about.

Wright, A Carpenter, or any other Mechanick, or handicrafts-man, or that tradeth in Manufactures; coming of the Saxon *Wyrhta*, a Workman, or maker of any thing; whence their *Scyldwyrhta*, for a maker of shields. See *Verstegan* in *Wyhta*.

Wyver, A serpent much like a Dragon.

X

Xyloaloes. See *Lignum Aloes*.

Xylobalsamum, A sweet wood out of which balme droppeth. See *Balm*.

Y

Yardland. In some places, it is 20 Acres of land; in some, 24; and in some, 30.

Yarrow, Fearful, faint-hearted. Also there is an herb so called, good to stop any bleeding.

Yate, A Gate.

Yeleeped, Called, named.

Yearn, To cry and bark as Beagles do at their prey.

* *Yede*, Went.

Yexing, Sobbing.

Yore, Long ago, of old.

Yuba, An herb in India, wherewith they use to make bread.

Z

Zanie, A foolish imitator to a tumbler, or such like.

Zenith, That part of the heavens which is direct over our head.

Zodiake,

Zodiake, An imaginary winding circle in the heavens, under which the planets are ſtill moved, and in which the twelve ſigns are placed.

Zoilus, A man, in ancient times, of ſo envious and ſpightful a diſpoſition, as being asked why he uſed his tongue ſo freely to carp and detract; anſwered, Becauſe he could do no other miſchief. Neither did he ſpare the dead. He did write much againſt Homer, the Prince of Poets; from whence he got the name of *Homeromaſtix*; that is, Homers ſcourge. Hence, common detractors are commonly termed *Zoili*.

Zone, A girdle in Coſmography, it ſignifieth a diviſion made of the heavens into five parts, whereof one is extreme hot, two extreme cold, and two temperate. The hot Zone, otherwiſe called the burning Zone, is all that part of the heavens, which is contained between the two Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, in which Zone, continually the Sun keepeth his courſe. The two cold Zones are under the two Poles of the world, or within 23 degrees neer them. The two temperate are the Zones between the farthest extreme cold, and the middle burning Zone. And with theſe five Zones of the heavens, doth the earth under, agree in heat, and cold temperature.

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FINIS.